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Soft Coal Prices Raised; U. S. Curfew in Belfast; Full Coast Dimout Due

The World's Day—September 1, 1942

Washington: Bituminous Coal Price Raised

Increased minimum prices for bituminous coal, ranging from 5 to 30 cents a ton for various sections, and averaging 15.53 cents a ton for the entire nation, were ordered, effective Oct. 1, by the Bituminous Coal Division. The increase for the Eastern seaboard is 20 cents.

Coupon rationing of fuel oil would be extended into some portions of the Middle West under the plan approved by Chairman Donald Nelson's special committee on fuel oil. The plan was said to call for the start of rationing in mid-October.

Fifty-two Government cafeterias here will drop meat and fish from their Wednesday menus, it was announced, and Agriculture Department spokesmen said that privately operated eating places would be urged to follow suit voluntarily. The "meatless day" plan probably will be continued even after the start of coupon rationing some four months hence, it was stated.

A 10-point program to prepare elementary and high school students for war service was presented to the National Institute on Education and War. [Today's Woman Page.]

Randolph Paul, Treasury General Counsel, told the Senate Finance Committee studying the tax bill that elimination of the present percentage depletion allowance for petroleum and mining ventures would yield the Treasury an additional $200,000,000 in tax revenues and "will not interfere with the war effort."

House conferees agreed to Senate amendments to the soldiers' absentee vote bill, including a controversial provision exempting members of the armed services from payment of poll taxes required by some Southern States. Representative John E. Rankin (D) of Mississippi said the legislation is "an attack on the Southern States."

American Red Cross disbursements of $60,000,000 during three years of war have aided 20,000,000 refugees and sufferers. To Russia has gone more than $4,000,000; China, $4,000,000; and England, $33,000,000, mostly for bombed-out civilians. [First Page, Second Section.]

To sail the 2,300 new ships scheduled for service by the end of next year, more than 100,000 seamen and officers will be sought through a national registration beginning Sept. 8. Men with sea experience are to register at U. S. Employment Service offices.

Europe: U. S. Troops Off Streets in Belfast

United States troops were ordered off the streets of Belfast tomorrow, it was officially announced, as tension mounted with a report that the outlawed Irish Republican Army was planning attacks on American and British troops in Northern Ireland.

A million-franc fine was imposed on the Liége district in Belgium for the killing of two Rexist (Fascist) guards, it was reported by the Belgian News Service in London. A bomb was thrown into Nazi headquarters in Antwerp, according to the British radio.

A military court at Narva, Yugoslavia, sentenced five of 26 accused Communists to execution and the remainder to imprisonment, it was reported from Sofia.

Safe conduct Freighter Temnaren, 3,141 gross tons, arrived in Swedish waters with goods from the Gulf of Mexico, it was reported by the American-Swedish News Exchange in New York.

Reichsführer Hitler called upon the German people to make the fullest sacrifices, in his annual appeal for Winter Help campaign. [Page 7.]

Premier Wladislaw Sikorski of the Polish Government in Exile in London declared on the third anniversary of the German invasion of Poland that Germany had lost 1,500,000 in fatalities and 3,000,000 wounded since war began. [Page 7.]

New England: Atlantic Coast Dimout Weighed

Army dimout regulations for the entire Atlantic Coast are now under consideration. [Page 2.]

Two canals to break inland waterway transportation bottlenecks and open way to free flow of fuel and vital necessities to New England urged by Frank S. Davis, of Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. [Page 2.]

Americas: Guerrilla Army Forming in Mexico

Mexican plans to raise a guerrilla army on a nation-wide scale, with fighters trained in the school of Pancho Villa and other noted rough riders, were announced by Antolin Jimenez, head of the newly formed "Legion of Mexican Guerrilla Fighters."

Formation of the Legion has been approved with "deep satisfaction" by President Avila Camacho.

In Buenos Aires, the Argentine Government prohibited publication of news referring to the presence or movement in Argentine ports of ships belonging to belligerent nations, a move apparently resulting from neighboring Brazil's entry into the war.

Pacific: Tojo Takes Over Foreign Ministry

Japanese Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo has resigned and his office has been taken over by Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo, the Tokyo radio announced.

A secret sitting of both Houses of the Australian Federal Parliament this week was agreed to by the Government in response to demands that the war situation be discussed, it was announced in Canberra.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts are summarized on Page 1 in Column 8.

Petersham Away Over the Top In Collection of Scrap Metal

Fifty-four tons instead of ten is the result of the scrap metal drive put on by Petersham, Mass. This town of 900 population is now being held up by the Conservation Division of the War Production Board as an example to all its local salvage chairmen.

Ayres Brinser, Petersham's Chairman of Scrap Collection, began his drive by working full time for two-and-one-half weeks rounding up the scrap which the town afforded. Petersham is a farming community and Mr. Brinser organized his drive with the aid of the War Action Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The general plan was to collect scrap for three weeks and on Sunday, August 23, to climax the drive with a "Scrap Harvest Festival" on the grounds of the High School.

In spite of the 54 tons, Mr. Brinser says his drive would have been even more successful if he had had the following things: 1, additional trucks which have since become available through the generosity of nearby bottling companies; 2, the loan of a wrecking car; 3, the volunteer of a man with an extensive assortment of tools and implements for preparing scrap; 4, some means of assuring farmers that the usable parts of any farm equipment which they junked would be saved and made available to farmers when needed in the future.

This last point the WPB is working on now.

The proceeds from Petersham's scrap drive were given to the Red Cross.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Tuesday, September 1, 1942

Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5
Daily Features Page	17
Editorials	18
Education Page	13
Financial Pages	14-16
Garden Column	9
Radio Timetable	4
Sports Page	8
Theater and Arts	4
The Home Forum	10
"Declaration of Independence" (With French Translation)	
Today's Woman	12
Tourabouts	9
Vermont Letter	5
Women's Club Activities	4
Advertising	
Amusement (grouped)	4
Classified	16
Hotel-Resort (grouped)	9
School (grouped)	13
Travel (grouped)	9

Weather Predictions

COOL WARM WARMER-DRIZZLE

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 3

Hingham Yard Lays Keels Of 16 Navy Ships

New Yard not completed will launch its first vessel soon—Complements Fore River.

Keels of 16 warships were laid yesterday at the new shipyard at Hingham, Mass., months before the yard will be completed. This was a new record for keel layings in one day in an American shipyard, according to the United States Maritime Commission.

It is only 192 days since ground was broken on the 140-acre field, which is being turned into one of the nation's major shipyards.

These are not the first ships, however, that will be built there. The initial keel, laid back on June 29, will go first into the sea. Launching of this vessel comes in the near future.

The Hingham yard will be the biggest in New England in number of vessels it turns out, officials said today in announcing the full opening of its production.

Some of the men at Hingham thought it would be the largest of all the new yards which are being rushed up over the country.

Will Build Smaller Ships

It will make smaller ships than those built at the Fore River Yard in Quincy, Mass., a little over three miles away. Fore River can build battleships. It will exceed in tonnage. Fore River has long been New England's largest yard and will continue to hold that title in quantity.

The two yards are operating under one management. William H. Collins is the executive who will direct a possible 50,000 shipbuilders when Hingham gets into its peak alongside of Fore River. Besides being General Manager at Fore River, Mr. Collins is also Vice-President and General Manager of Hingham.

Owned by Bethlehem

The Fore River Yard is owned and operated by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. Hingham virtually supplies a government-owned annex. The Navy took the land and is putting up the money. Fore River is building and running the yard.

"It will be one of the best yards in the country," commented a Bethlehem official today. "It is most complete. It is laid out as a perfect shipyard."

Complete as the plans may be, the building of both the yard and the work-force of perhaps 20,000 men is far from finished.

The wholesale laying of keels yesterday was undertaken when thousands of the men who will be needed to round out the construction of the ships are not yet in sight.

An enormous force will still have to be found and a great section of it will have to be trained in many skills before the job on the 16 warships begun yesterday can be ended.

All this seems a tremendous adventure, but there is no time to wait for ordinary methods of gettings things ready. The first keel was laid 131 days after the first steam shovel disturbed the soil of the site.

The first launching, soon to arrive, will better all records for speed made in New England during days of less emergency.

As the yard gets set up throughout and the workers—many of whom are still laboring at other jobs and perhaps have not yet thought of going to Hingham—become veterans at shipbuilding, the new yard will doubtless repeatedly break its own records.

Germans Advance 8 Miles in Egypt; Russians Lose Port on Black Sea; Draft Order Defers Married Men

States are ordered to call all eligibles, but to induct only those without dependents.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1—The Selective Service System has ordered its state directors to pool all persons liable to military service and for the present to induct only those without dependents or having collateral dependents only.

The classification drive now under way for completion by Oct. 16 is the first effort ever made to enumerate our nation's total manpower of military age, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, stated. He said:

"We have reached a point where such a nation-wide survey is possible and also imperative."

Seeking to eliminate incidents where one local board is found drafting only unmarried men while a neighboring board may be calling up men with wives and children, General Hershey has ordered that married men shall not be called up until such action is authorized by the National Headquarters.

It is stressed, however, that this ruling applies only to men married prior to Dec. 8, 1941, and at a time when selection was not imminent.

To List Before Oct. 16

General Hershey's memorandum to state directors also directs all local boards to complete on or before Oct. 16, 1942, the initial classification of all registrants liable for military service. This schedule must be met, the memorandum emphasizes, because the serious military situation requires that the Selective Service System prepare to fill calls during the coming year "which will be equal to or in excess of the monthly calls made in August, September, and October of this year."

General Hershey's ruling is expected to be applauded, since both the War Department and Congress have been concerned over the simultaneous induction of persons with varying degrees of domestic responsibility. The Army has found that older men with wives and children are less adaptable to army life than younger, single men, while Congress has taken a grave view of the disruption of homes before it is absolutely necessary.

State directors should continue to place calls on their local boards, General Hershey stated, so as to place the heaviest load right now, on boards having the most single men, or men with collateral dependents only.

The procedure outlined by his memorandum, General Hershey said, will tend to level off inductions with the ultimate objective of calling men from the small town and from the city on an approximately uniform basis. He estimated that this leveling off process might require several months to accomplish because of the time required to process registrants and accord them full rights of appeal.

Judgment Called For

"Obviously," General Hershey told the State Directors, "the distribution of registrants by types among local boards is not uniform; and for that reason efforts to speed classification should be particularly concentrated and calls should be levied upon those boards within your State from which single men without dependents can be made available for induc-

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Associated Press

Mr. Churchill Visits Egyptian Front

Returning from Moscow, Prime Minister Winston Churchill stops over in Cairo for a visit to the front lines in Egypt. Attired in his siren suit and wearing a topee, here he is with Gen. Harold Alexander, left, new Commander in Chief in the Middle East, and Gen. Bernard L. Montgomery, right, new Commanding Officer of the Eighth Army.

Japanese Drive on Siberia in Balance; Profits in Far East Denied to Nazis

By Frederick B. Opper

Former Shanghai correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, who recently returned to the United States aboard the repatriation liner Gripsholm.

In the Far East the Axis is little more than a figure of speech. The relationship of Germany and Japan is a "marriage of convenience," nothing more. It is problematical whether Japan distrusts Germany more than Germany detests Japan.

Since the Pacific War began last December German and Italian consular officials in Shanghai have been busy tramping into the Japanese Consulate to bring congratulations on the fall of Singapore and other Japanese successes. They have gone away empty-handed. In Shanghai the Germans have not gained a single advantage as a result of the liquidation of American and British concerns despite all their efforts to profit in that distant corner of the world from their joint war against the Allies.

The German official community had expected that Japan's entry into the war and the Axis friendship so long professed would bring fruit in the shape of a joint sharing of new profits. They have been bitterly disappointed. Japan, Tokyo is determined, will be the sole power to profit by any gains made available through the Japanese Army or Navy.

Offer of Service Rejected

When Japanese troops entered Shanghai's International Settlement, the local German storm troop leader promptly offered the services of his contingent in "maintaining peace and order." The offer was as promptly rejected. Equally prompt was the Japanese refusal to turn the local American newspaper plant over to the German propaganda newspaper. There was not a single German or Italian business concern in the city that profited from the occupation.

At the same time Axis nationals were forced to obtain the identity cards that all foreigners were made to carry. Japanese sentries stopped Germans and Italians with every bit as much delight as they did Americans. The day the war started I approached a barrier behind a German pedestrian. The Japanese sentry turned him back impassively despite his assertions of "Deutsch" and "Axis" nationality. When the sentry then allowed me to go through on the strength of a motion picture pass which he was unable to read, the German's audible observations testified to the feeling one Shanghai Nazi had toward his "Honorary Aryan" partners. At another barrier I know of an Italian who was shot in the foot by the sentry because of his too-persistent efforts to pass the sentry

Guard Seized Italian

In March the gendarmerie seized the foreign officials of the Chinese Customs Service. Most of them were Americans and Britons, but one was an Italian, and whereas every one of the Allied prisoners was released within less than two months, the Italian was held for

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Japanese Recession In China Forecast

Recorded by CBS

MELBOURNE, Sept. 1—The Australian Radio quoted Lieut. Col. Wang, chief of the Chinese Military Mission in Australia, as saying that Japan, with 1,500,000 men under arms and 10 new divisions forming in Japan, might withdraw troops from inactive areas in China for an offensive in the Solomons and New Guinea.

"The Japanese," he declared, "would be bound to further action in the face of their reverses in the Battle of the Solomons. They realize that if they lost their foothold in these strategic islands the tide would set against them in the Southwest Pacific area."

By the Associated Press

Resignation today of Japanese Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo and assumption of the portfolio by Premier Hideki Tojo aroused keen interest in official and diplomatic quarters in Washington.

Various interpretations were placed upon the sudden shift which Tokyo said was made for "personal reasons." In both Washington and Chungking, however, it was suggested that it might presage some change in relations between Japan and Russia, inasmuch as Mr. Togo had been responsible for maintaining the present state of neutrality between the two countries.

By Randall Gould
Former Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor

As summer passes and the time for Siberia's early winter draws near, there is increasing wonder as to whether the Japanese really intend an attack upon Soviet Russia during the present year. From Chinese sources, rumors of such attack as imminent have been disseminated for several months, and there is never a time when foundation for such rumors is wholly lacking.

Manchuria for decades has been regarded as the powder-keg of the Far East, a reputation certainly not diminished when Japan started the first of her series of China military coups there on Sept. 18, 1931, and the presence of perhaps an average of 500,000 Japanese troops, of an elaborately built-up railway network, of highways obviously constructed largely with an eye to military employment, and of more airports than civilian use could ever possibly justify, speak eloquently of the obvious Nipponese notion that war against Russia will not be forever delayed.

So far, Japan has hesitated despite constant intimitations that action was about to begin. It suited the book of certain interests, especially those of Chungking, to pro-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Rommel launches fresh drive at El Himeimat; AEF bombers harass Axis supply lines.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Germany opened the fourth year of the war—which it brought upon the world Sept. 1, 1939—with an attack on the British forces in Egypt. The immediate result is an advance of eight miles against light United Nations forces south of El Alamein around El Himeimat, a 200-foot peak on the edge of the Qattara Depression.

The fourth year, therefore, begins with what may well be one of the turning points in the struggle. The global war is clearly on the verge of big developments. The United Nations were defeated in Libya on June 18, but they may be better equipped today. The Russians have been beaten back to the gates of Stalingrad, but they may stabilize their line.

It is true that defeats in these two fields might throw the great Middle Eastern gateway between Europe and Asia into German hands, enabling the Nazis to overrun Turkey and Iraq, isolating Russia and India. But—assuming that Gen. Field Marshal Irwin Rommel's attack is a genuine offensive—the Allies under Gen. Sir Harold Alexander have had some time to prepare. Whether their tank equipment matches the four German and two Italian mechanized divisions, or 1,400 tanks Marshal Rommel is reported to be using as vanguards to his force of 141,000, is not certain. But supplies via the Red Sea and by Mediterranean convoys have been streaming in to General Alexander—so fast that Marshal Rommel is said to have opened his attack ahead of time, before the Allies can attain their maximum strength.

Moreover, American medium bombers, twin-engined B-25s such as those used to bomb Tokyo, are attending to Marshal Rommel's supply lines to good effect. Presumably, too, the superiority in tank design which gave Rommel the upper hand in June has been to some extent cancelled.

What is going on in Russia is still difficult to discern. The Russians are still generally holding the lines before Stalingrad. But from messages from the front it would appear that Marshal Feodor von Bock is hurrying large reinforcements to force his way, at whatever cost, through the thickly bunkered defenses of the city. One serious setback for the Russians is the reported seizure by Rumanian and Axis forces of Anapa on the Black Sea coast, only 30 miles from Russia's vital port of Novorossisk.

Meanwhile seasonal changes in the East are expected to bring on a new train of events. In Burma, where the Japanese are reported to have assembled five or more divisions, the wet monsoon period has ended and the campaign season opens. Whatever their preparations, however, they are not being made in comfort.

American fliers bombed the Japanese Myitkyina air base in North Burma, while Gen. Douglas MacArthur's fliers in New Guinea kept Milne Bay, Lae and Salamaua under constant attack. In China, General Chiang Kai-shek's forces continued their advance, having reached the approaches of Kinhwa, one of the last Chekiang air base towns remaining in Japanese hands. An early Japanese move is generally expected, but in what direction it is impossible to say.

Egypt:

Eight-Mile Advance Made by Germans

An eight-mile German advance into the minefields on the southern flank of the El Alamein line in Egypt, rimming the Qattara depression, was reported today in a Reuters dispatch from Cairo as new United States air forces went into action early yesterday in what appeared to be a developing major battle.

Against another German thrust, evidently seeking a soft spot in the center, the British were said to have held firmly.

The newest American medium bombers on the North African front—B-25s like those which bombed Tokyo—went into their first action with complete American air crews in a bombardment of Axis transport columns, while supporting American fighter pilots

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

'Jeep Girls' Build Those Little Army Cars

What women are doing in war industries, how they are faring, what changes their presence is forcing on the industrial scene, are subjects being reported in a series by The Christian Science Monitor's representative, one of a group of American newspaperwomen now touring war plants under sponsorship of the National Association of Manufacturers.

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 1—Whether you're a gray-haired mother or her grown daughter, you are known as a "jeep girl" if you help assemble those amazing little Army automobiles, affectionately known as "jeeps."

There are nearly 300 "jeep girls" working on the Willys-Overland jeep production line here. Climbing in and around the cars moving down the assembly line, the girls install dashboard instruments, wiring systems, safety belts, seats and a maze of fittings and controls.

George Aydelotte, foreman in charge of women war workers, said

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Wide World

Source of the 'Jeeps'—Toledo Factory

The small armored cars for the expanding United States Army known as "jeeps" are rolling off assembly lines at the Willys-Overland Motors plant in Toledo, Ohio. Women employees are shown on the "jeep" line. Civilian cars are on the line at the right in the rear.

Nation-Wide Meat Rationing Next in Order on U. S. Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1—At last the American diet is going to war, but the forthcoming nation-wide rationing will be ample for balanced meals.

The Food Requirements Committee is unanimously convinced that a more ordered distribution of meat supplies is imperative, and it is recommending to the War Board that steps be immediately taken to provide for the voluntary decrease of meat consumption and in approximately four months to undertake comprehensive consumer rationing.

The Committee, headed by Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, and representing nine different Federal agencies, is asking the WPB to authorize the following three actions in order to guarantee an equitable distribution of a meat production which, though it is the largest in history, must meet the greatest demand in history:

1. Limitation, by a War Production Board conservation order, of the amounts of various kinds of meats packers may sell for civilian trade so that each citizen will be able to buy about 2½ pounds of meat a week. This order is being drafted and should be ready in approximately two weeks.

2. Direct consumer rationing of meat to be started as soon as possible, but probably not in less than four months because of the administrative preparation involved. The committee asked the Office of Price Administration to speed the printing and distribution of material and other necessary details.

3. Shortly, civilians will be asked voluntarily to conserve so-called "red meats"—beef, veal, pork, lamb and mutton—by use of

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Prospective New Dimout Regulations to Make East Coast Virtually Black

Test Work in Greater Boston Is Basis of the New Formula

Unified army dimout regulations rendering the entire Atlantic Coast, from Maine to Florida, virtually black on a formula worked out in Cambridge, Mass., are now under consideration in Washington, D. C., at the recommendation of the First Service Command, it was learned today.

Test work performed in Greater Boston and more particularly in Cambridge, has evolved a dimout which the Cambridge Committee on Public Safety, termed a "virtual blackout," when it was ordered Aug. 13. This may become the basis of the new coastal regulations, informed sources close to the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety declared.

Meanwhile continuing tests by army officials of Greater Boston's progress in reducing skyglow assumed a new significance as the Metropolitan area became the proving ground, not only for the New England dimout but for a possible coastal one as well.

When Washington's decision comes through observers believe it will generally apply to a belt wider than the three-mile dimout zone now in effect in a number of areas. In Massachusetts, for example, it has been understood for several weeks that the new dimout regulations would extend 50 miles inland to Worcester.

Following a tour made by Army officials through Boston, Cambridge and Winthrop last Wednesday night, Aug. 26, headquarters of Security District No. 3 (Greater Boston) is known to have reported to the first service command that there was a marked improvement especially in Cambridge.

In the University City, the Aug. 13 regulation, now referred to as a model, provided as follows:

"No display lighting of signs or show windows.

"The windows themselves must be fitted with an opaque screen, if not already partitioned from the main body of the store, so that none of the light from outside the store can shine out.

"Doors must be opaqued and closed except when a person is passing through them, or else a light trap must be built."

The Cambridge stores were thus so rendered dark that in order for customers to know whether or not they were open, owners were permitted to place a 15-watt light bulb in one window.

These regulations placed into practical effect for the first time drastic changes in the dimout law ruled by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall in a proclamation dated July 17.

By a Staff Photographer

Off From Boston to New York to Become Communications Specialists

This group of 56 men departed today to begin training in the United States Army Signal Corps. All of these men have had experience in some branch of communications work and will be further trained under Army supervision to help their fellow men in uniform get the messages through. After training they will be sent throughout the United States to maintain equipment used by the Signal Corps. The Signal Corps is in need of thousands of men to enlist as Army specialists or as civilians. Only men not eligible for military service can receive civilian appointments.

Links in Inland Waterways Urged by Chamber Official

Immediate steps to "break" the two transportation bottlenecks that stand in the way of a free and safe flow of fuel oil, gasoline, coal, and countless other needed commodities into rationed and harassed New England, were urged today by Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Both projects have long been fought for, and one has already been fully authorized by Congress but was held up by Presidential decree as not essential to the war effort, while legislation is now pending in both national Houses to authorize the other improvement, Mr. Davis, who is also vice-president of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, pointed out in an interview.

Since the adverse ruling on appropriations for one of the projects, the submarine menace developed along the Atlantic seaboard, with its subsequent shortage of fuels and other commodities. Later, the President urged the building of shallow barges for moving essential materials via inland waterways, Mr. Davis stated, which with contracts already awarded for construction of a number of such craft, emphasizes the genuine need of the canal projects that would open wide the door to move the goods into New England.

Missing Link

One of the two "bottlenecks" is the "missing link" in the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway, legislation for which is soon to be acted upon in Congress, he said. The bills call for a canal about 33 miles in length, 200 feet wide and 15 feet deep, across the State of New Jersey at an estimated cost of $100,000,000. This project would complete the Intracoastal Waterway and permit inland navigation of shallow draft vessels between New England and Florida.

The proposed canal would connect Bordentown, N. J., on the Delaware River with Sayreville, N. J., on the Raritan River, thus opening the way for a safe-from-submarine route to New England. The waterway is already serviceable for 1,435 miles between Florida and Trenton, N. J., and from New York Bay, via the Hudson River, New York State Barge Canal and the Great Lakes, or Long Island Sound, Cape Cod Canal and Massachusetts Bay.

Dredging of a 15-foot canal across New Jersey would make it possible for vessels to move all the way up the coast by inland, protected water routes, and be of as large size as those that now enter the Great Lakes, via the St. Lawrence, from the ports of Europe, Mr. Davis pointed out.

Erie-Ohio Canal

But there is another project of vital importance to New England which was authorized by the River and Harbor Act of 1935, and yet has been delayed along with other projects considered not essential, Mr. Davis said. This is the Lake Erie-Ohio River Canal, a proposed waterway of 105 miles in length, which when complete will provide "adequate water transportation" from the great bituminous fields of Pennsylvania, Western Virginia, Eastern Ohio, and Kentucky through the New York Barge Canal to the Hudson River, he said.

Thus coal could be transported in barges direct from the mines to New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, and points reasonably near to New Hampshire and Maine. The waterway would open a route that extends as far south as Corpus Christi, Texas, via the Intracoastal Canal and over the Mississippi River to Cairo, Ill., and thence via the Ohio River, the proposed canal and Lake Erie.

"It seems incredible that such a waterway, extending from the greatest areas of national resources through our greatest industrial and population area, should not be utilized merely because a link of 100 miles between Lake Erie and the Upper Ohio River has not been completed for navigation; when the need of fuel is so acute in the northeast corner of the United States as it is today," declared Mr. Davis.

If funds are made available immediately, he said, "important transportation benefits can come to the nation in 1943, and the entire project can be a useful facility in 1944."

Clare Boothe Enters Contest For Congress in Connecticut

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 1—(AP)—Two women—a playwright and a widely-known industrialist—were formal candidates today for the Republican nomination for Congress from wealthy Fairfield County.

Mrs. Clare Booth Luce of Greenwich, author and war correspondent, announced her candidacy yesterday, adding her name to that of Miss Vivien Kellems of Westport, president of a cable grip manufacturing concern, who entered the race two weeks ago.

The attractive wife of Time-Life-Fortune publisher Henry Luce, made known her decision in a letter to Mrs. Cecelia Murray, chairman of "the Clare Booth for Congress Committee," composed of Greenwich's delegates to the Republican state and Congressional conventions.

Replying to a letter notifying her of the committee's formation and its intention to work for her nomination, Mrs. Luce said:

"I am proud that this is your decision, and fully aware of the responsibility that it puts upon me. I am glad to tell you that it is now my decision to run for Congress and to fight with you for the election."

Mrs. Luce's entry into the field promises to make the fight for the Republican Congressional nomination in the Fourth District, embracing all of Fairfield County, one of the hottest of Connecticut's pre-election campaigns.

She will be pitted against Miss Kellems and a number of men, among them Clifford B. Wilson of Weston, former Lieutenant-Governor, and one-time Mayor of Bridgeport; Daniel F. B. Hickey of Stamford, former Republican House Leader in the State Legislature, and State Representative George Van Riper of Westport.

"No statement is necessary," commented Miss Kellems, who said some time ago that "I don't regard Miss Booth as a Connecticut woman."

Miss Kellems added she thought her chances to capture the nomination were "excellent," despite the fact that at the time of her announcement she said she would be "fighting a lot of clever politicians, plus the Luce millions."

The district's Congressional convention will be held following the Republican State Convention in Hartford Sept. 11 and 12.

The incumbent Congressman, Leroy Downs of Norwalk, is a Democrat and has announced his intention of seeking renomination.

27 Maine High Schools Said to Lack Principals

AUGUSTA, Maine, Sept. 1 (AP)—Dr. Edward E. Roderick, Maine's Deputy Education Commissioner, said a checkup yesterday showed that there were 27 high schools in the State which were without principals as the opening of schools approached.

Dr. Roderick said the situation had developed during the summer and was due to the fact that some of the principals had shifted to other principalships because of larger salaries and others either had gone into defense industries or the armed services.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COOL WARM WARMER DRIZZLE

Boston and Vicinity: "Little change in temperature. Gentle winds tonight.

Southwestern Maine: Not quite so cool along the coast tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Little change in temperature tonight.

Massachusetts: Not quite so cool in interior. Little change in temperature along the coast tonight.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Not quite so cool tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 4:46 p. m.; height, 9.2 feet.
Wednesday, 5:15 a. m.; height, 8.4 feet.
Light all vehicles Tuesday by 7:49 p. m.

Democrats in Battle for U. S. Nomination

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Massachusetts' battle for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator is rapidly developing into a contest for or against the Administration of President Roosevelt with isolationism a slightly secondary issue.

Although the field includes four men, most political observers concede the race is actually a two-man affair between Representative Joseph E. Casey (D) of Massachusetts, 100 per cent Roosevelt supporter, and John F. Fitzgerald, veteran former Mayor of Boston, anti-administration and isolationist candidate.

Joseph Lee, former member of the Boston School Committee, is presenting an interesting discourse on national and international affairs. Daniel H. Coakley, former Executive Councilor, is campaigning solely for vindication in connection with the action of the Massachusetts Senate in ousting him from office and barring him from State office for life on charges involving pardons to criminals. But neither is expected to win.

President Roosevelt has not and undoubtedly will not personally interfere in the Massachusetts political situation. But behind Representative Casey, who has backed the President on all foreign and domestic issues, is the solid support of Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, House Majority Leader and Roosevelt spokesman. With that support comes considerable political power.

Behind former Mayor Fitzgerald, it is reliably reported, stands his son-in-law, who is now rabidly anti-administration and a strong isolationist during pre-Pearl Harbor days.

Test of Strength

Thus the Senatorial campaign within the Democratic primary is becoming a test of strength between the Rooseveltian forces and those dissatisfied with domestic and foreign policies of the Washington administration. Very few political leaders, however, have yet openly supported on candidate or the other. The various crosscurrents in Greater Boston politics are such that politicians are think several times before becoming openly active.

To date the dark-haired, personable, Representative Casey appears slightly in the lead. Yet former Mayor Fitzgerald is making considerable headway with his campaign which appears designed to corral the voters of the various groups discontented with rationing, price control, fuel oil shortages and the like.

Some astute observers even see Mr. Fitzgerald as the leader at present. At any rate Representative Casey, to make victory certain, has a real fight on his hands, whereas two or three weeks ago it appeared he would have little trouble.

Recognizing that to win he must make substantial inroads in Greater Boston, where the bulk of the Democratic strength is located and where politically he is little known, Mr. Casey is concentrating his campaign in the Boston area. Former Mayor Fitzgerald, on the other hand, is spreading his fire throughout the State to cut into the up-State territory which Representative Casey considers safely his.

To Oppose Lodge

Representative Casey is making his first State-wide fight. For three successive terms as has been elected Representative - in - Congress from the Third Congressional District in central Massachusetts. He cast aside certain re-election this year to run for United States Senator, when Representative McCormack turned down pleas that he try to unseat Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., (R) of Massachusetts.

"I am a candidate for United States Senator for the paramount purpose of opposing Senator Lodge for re-election," Mr. Casey said. "I am eager to place my record on foreign policy against that of Senator Lodge and let the voter decide who followed the proper course."

Representative Casey comes from Clinton, the home town of Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, but similarities end there. The Representative is as strongly for international co-operation as Senator Walsh has been an isolationist. But being from the same town as Senator Walsh may constitute a political drawback inasmuch as leaders like to split major offices among various sectors of the State.

The Clinton Representative is charging that Senator Lodge is following in the isolationist footsteps of his grandfather who led the fight which in 1919 prevented the United States' entry into the League of Nations.

He contends that no effective campaign of education was undertaken in 1918 and 1919 to convince the American people of the necessity of the United States participating actively in an organization to preserve peace through international co-operation.

This time, he added, the United States must take a leading and vigouous part in an international peace organization and an international police force.

This issue is being stressed by Representative Casey despite his realization that it may not be particularly popular among Irish-Americans in Boston, many of whom entertain anti-British feelings.

It is reported that some Boston Irish are now even more rabidly isolationist than before Pearl Harbor. This situation, while difficult to explain in view of the present war situation, may react to the benefit of former Mayor Fitzgerald, whose son-in-law is well liked by the isolationist Irish.

Political Courage

It obviously takes political courage for an Irishman to emphasize an unpopular issue in an Irish district.

The Casey campaign also includes incessant hammering for wholehearted support of President Roosevelt to speed the war effort. Likewise, Mr. Casey is stressing the need for young, virile men in office in the present and coming crises. The youth versus age issue is a factor in numerous important New England contests this year.

In Boston, Representative Casey is actually conducting a personality campaign, seeking to meet as many voters personally as possible. He is attending and staging numerous house parties. He is meeting Massachusetts Democratic legislators and municipal leaders at various specifically staged affairs.

This week he starts a series of five-minute morning radio talks designed to reach the women voters who are becoming more and more important in the political picture, with thousands of Massachusetts men already in the armed services.

To the women the Clinton Democrat will stress campaign issues, particularly the need for putting up with inconveniences now to hasten successful prosecution of the war.

On the other hand, former Mayor Fitzgerald is repeatedly blaming Congress for rationing, price control and other war measures. He is attacking members of Congress for being Administration rubber stamps.

Twice Mayor of Boston, and for six years a member of the National House at the turn of the century, Mr. Fitzgerald is making his second campaign for United States Senator.

In 1916 he was the Democratic nominee against Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, grandfather of the present Junior Senator. Senator Lodge defeated him and later led the Senate fight against the League of Nations.

Active in Politics

Throughout the past two decades Mr. Fitzgerald has been active in Massachusetts and Boston politics. For the past several years he has been a member of the Boston Port Authority. In that position he has carried on his fight for improvement of the Port of Boston.

In an interview the former Mayor said his principal campaign issue is the necessity of rehabilitating the Port of Boston. As United State Senator, Mr. Fitzgerald said he will seek to rally to this cause the men throughout the country who have attended M. I. T., Harvard and other local educational institutions.

But it is Mr. Fitzgerald's attacks on Washington that are developing interest in his campaign. It is on the latter that his chances for success hang.

As yet the campaign has not reached the high temperature level. But it is expected that this week and next will see a definite rise in the political thermometer and in interest among the voters, who until now appear to have ignored the campaign with considerable vigor.

Mr. Fitzgerald's campaign promises include:

"I will do everything to convert Congress to war-time necessities.

"I will consider it my duty to speak out against faults that can be corrected.

"The objective I will have in the Senate will be to speed the winning of the war and cut down the loss of time and lives.

"Better management of Government means a matter of life and death to many men now living.

"Elections too often have the inside track and war has the outside track and I will fight against this attitude.

"Public knowledge and public talk will force our officials to reform and I intend to do my share.

"Massachusetts should have her own railroads and steamship lines—Massachusetts money for Massachusetts industry."

Former School Committeeman Lee, who has gained considerable publicity as a liberal thinker, may gather to his side some of the voters dissatisfied with rationing, price control and the like, but not on the same basis as Mr. Fitzgerald.

Mr. Lee, who is steeped in economic and political subjects, having come from a family which discussed such subjects over the breakfast and dinner table, is campaigning on a platform that democracy is being undermined by rationing, price controls and wage freezing which, he contends, are totalitarian methods. He insists that democracy must be allowed to work in war as well as in peace. It is essential, he asserts, to continue to allow freedom to negotiate unless we are to slip into regimentation and dictatorship.

To prevent inflation, Mr. Lee favors draining off excess purchasing power by taxation to finance the war, rather than through rationing, price ceilings and wage freezing.

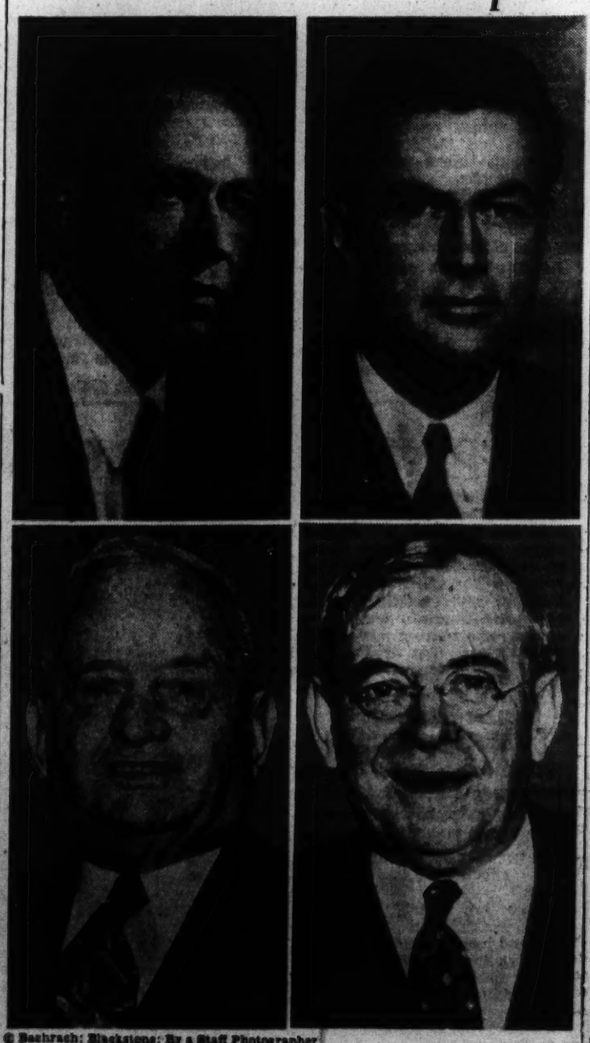
He expresses conviction that the gasoline and oil shortage situation could have been remedied better through free negotiation than by rationing.

Mr. Lee is using the radio as his principal campaign vehicle, seeking, as he explained, to sell democracy to the people as a simple, efficient form of government.

Former Councilor Coakley is the last of the Democratic candidates to open his campaign. Inaugurating his campaign this week, Mr. Coakley is using the United States Senatorial fight as a vehicle to wield the cudgels against the Massachusetts Senate which has barred him from State office. He argues that 23 Republican Senators convicted him of pardon scandal charges "without one scintilla of evidence." How far beyond this issue Mr. Coakley will go remains to be seen.

This is the second of a series of articles on the Massachusetts primary election campaign.

Await Voice of the People



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Democratic Candidates for Senate Nomination

Upper left—Joseph Lee, former member of the Boston School Committee. Upper right—Joseph E. Casey, Representative in Congress. Lower left—John F. Fitzgerald, former Mayor of Boston. Lower right—Daniel E. Coakley, former member of Executive Council.

Member Terms City Council 'A Collection of Wranglers'

Attacks on the Boston City Council, in the course of which members of that body termed it a "prize collection of wranglers," led today to discussion of legislation, pending before the State Legislature, which would abolish the Council and substitute a proportionally-elected, nine-man body.

Councilor Michael L. Kinsella of Charlestown made one of the sharpest public attacks of recent years, in the course of yeesterday's Council session. Councilor William F. Hurley of Roxbury said he partially concurred in his colleague's indictment.

The Councilor from Charlestown said the proposed bill embodied "great hope for the people of Boston," and declared that he was convinced "no present member can get elected to the new body." Councilors would be elected at large under the pending lgislation.

Th outburst served to climax a generally stormy session in the course of which charges of "mixing religion with politics" flew back and forth across the Council chamber.

Councilor Charles I. Taylor introduced a resolution asking Mayor Maurice J. Tobin to instruct department heads to grant city employees of the Jewish faith leave with pay during the Jewish holidays Sept. 13 and 23. Similar orders had passed without discussion in previous years.

Councilor James S. Coffey of East Boston suggested the order be amended to grant similar privileges to Christian employees on Christian holidays.

After considerable discussion, which ranged far from the immediate subject matter, the order was passed in its origianl form, the amendment being ruled out of order on the ground that specific dates were not named.

Previously the Councilors' political temperature had mounted nearly to the boiling point over a resolution, also introduced by Councilor Taylor, to equip auxiliary policemen with uniforms.

Councilor Kinsella attacked the proposed expenditure, saying money could better be spent "on something that will add to their efficiency, not to their scenic beauty." It was defeated by an 8 to 2 vote.

Councilor Hurley, discussing the proposed nine (or, alternately, 11) man council, said reform "would be demanded by the voters if the members of this body continue with their silly sessions, foolish orders, and silly debates."

There are "lots of times when I'm ashamed to admit I'm a member of this body," he declared.

Steel Salvage in Car Tracks Put at 45,000 Tons in State

Massachusetts is estimated to possess 45,000 tons of scrap steel in the form of streetcar tracks not yet salvaged, says Amos H. C. Brown, representative of the War Production Board's Regional Office in Boston.

At the start of the scrap metal drive, car tracks were pulled up by WPA labor, but since June of this year when Congress reduced the WPA appropriation drastically, there has not been sufficient manpower or money for materials to continue the program at its original speed, according to the WPB.

Nevertheless in the past three months about 6,000 tons of street car rails have been removed, and another plan which will accomplish the work more swiftly is now under consideration in Washington.

A subsidiary company of the R. F. C. known as the Metal Reserve Corporation is ready to provide funds to pull up the rails and fill in the narrow trenches left. The work will be done by private contractors.

The cost, it is estimated, will be no greater than was the case under WPA, and the work will be completed faster. A modern track-removing machine which can pull from one half to a mile of tracks a day will be used. This machine is followed by a crew of men who clean up the debris and line the trench. They in turn are followed by a cement mixing machine which fills in the trench to street level.

Donald M. Nelson, War Production Board Chief, has listed cement one of the vital needs of the war effort.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tomorrow

A Gay Nineties Variety Show sponsored by the Boston Park Department and the WPA will be given at Fens Stadium, Park Drive, Back Bay, beginning at 8:15 p. m. The program will be dedicated to all branches of the United States Air Corps. Admission free.

"The Impressionists," a gallery talk by Mrs. Tanner, will be given at the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Open free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

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Strikes Threaten Production Of Steel in Pittsburgh Region

By the Associated Press

Strikes involving truck drivers, timbermen, cranemen, and various shop workers threatened today to interfere with the production of steel in the Pittsburgh area serving the United Nations.

One of the most serious disturbances occurred in the great Connellsville coke region stretching over a 50-square-mile area to the south, the heart of the United States metallurgical soft-coal deposits.

There, in Uniontown, more than 500 drivers of trucks who deliver the coal to more than half of the district's 9,500 beehive coke ovens today joined 5,000 timbermen in a walkout. The timbermen struck last Friday, demanding 10 cents an hour more than their 60-cents-an-hour pay.

Both groups have received awards by the War Labor Board granting most of their demands but each case involved price adjustments not yet made.

"You men hold the key to the whole situation," Thomas P. McTigue, Regional Director of the Construction Workers, Division 50, United Mine Workers of America, told a mass meeting of the truckers last night.

Would Paralyze Coke Situation

"If you stay out for four days you will paralyze the whole coke situation. The timber workers, who supply posts in the mines, are 100 per cent behind you.

"Stick to it and I'll take your case up with John L. Lewis. There is one man who will get action for you."

Mr. Lewis is President of the United Mine Workers, whose Journal in an editorial last week stated "very bluntly that we do not believe the War Board, as presently constituted, possesses the understanding and the industrial experience and knowledge of human equations to be trusted with this over-all responsibility" of setting up a wage program.

William T. Hynes, district head of the United Mine Workers, estimated more than 10,000 miners would be affected before the end of the week if the strike continued.

Other district strikes involved a group of shop committeemen representing the Congress of Industrial Organizations United Steel Workers at the Pittsburgh Park Works of the Crucible Steel Company, which employs 3,500 workers, and about 120 cranemen at the Farrell, Pa., works of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, where 1,900 work. Each group had a long list of grievances it contended were being ignored.

The C. I. O. group at Crucible later called off its strike, without announcing whether any settlement of grievances had been obtained. Stephen J. Gall, President of the local union, claimed, however, the group's action forestalled a general strike.

Other labor news:

A two-day strike at the big Buick aluminum foundry in Flint, Mich., and walkouts at two New Jersey plants of the Wright Aeronautical Corporation ended, but a Labor Department conciliator strove to settle a work stoppage at a Goodyear Tire plant in Akron.

Meanwhile, Carl Klitgaard, aid to the President of the South Portland (Maine) Shipbuilding Corporation, declared that the "voluntary absence of necessary workmen" had postponed a scheduled Liberty Ship launching. He threatened to dismiss employees who are absent in future without sufficient cause and refer their cases to draft boards.

The Buick strike, which a spokesman for the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers Union said was unauthorized, was precipitated by the discharge of two 18-year-old workmen on the ground of incompetency, but a settlement was reached.

Col. George E. Strong, chief of the Army Air Force's Procurement Division in this area, said his investigation of the strike indicated it was "caused by a group of 18- and 19-year-old boys in the plant who are making bigger money than they ever have before, have little or no sense of responsibility, and are feeling their oats."

Mr. Strong said he was still debating the cases of four men, two identified as committeeme not the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers, who have been barred from the plant since settlement of the strike yesterday. Army officials had charged these men were "betraying their trust" when they appeared in picket lines in violence of the unions pledge against strikes in war industries.

The Wright workers walked out in connection with a wage dispute, details of which were not disclosed, but returned to work at the urging of a Federal conciliator pending negotiations.

The Goodyear work stoppage was the latest in a series of disputes as to whether the C. I. O. United Rubber Workers' Union should agree to extend its contractual six-hour day to eight hours.

Would Work Longer

In Akron, Ohio, the leader of the United Rubber Workers (C. I. O.) promised last night the union would agree to a daily schedule of "eight hours or longer when the Manpower Commission finds that a shortage of employees does actually exist."

This was part of a speed-production program outlined by Sherman Dalrymple, the Union's International President. It came a day after William O'Neil, President of the General Tire & Rubber Company, termed Akron the "worst labor spot in the country" and declared tire production is "less than it was before Pearl Harbor."

Meanwhile, a dispute involving 350 workers stopped truck tire production in the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company's Plant 1.

The stoppage was the latest in a series of disputes concerning whether the United Rubber Workers should agree to extend its contractural six-hour day to eight hours.

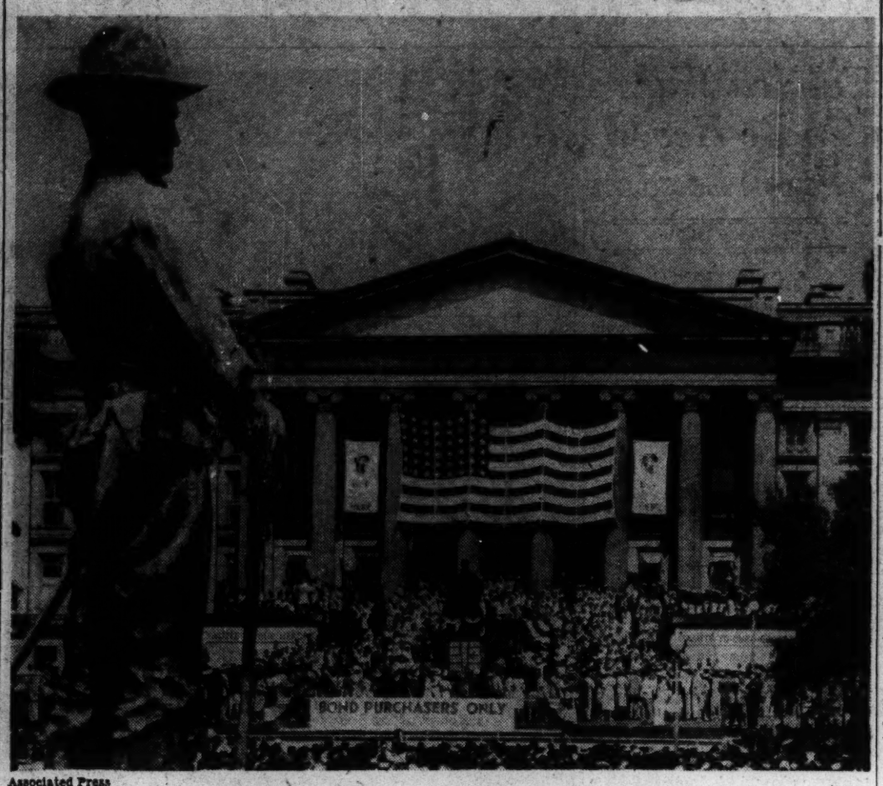
Cincinnati: The United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) filed a demand yesterday for a collective bargaining election among employees of the Wright Aeronautical Corporation plant in near-by Lockland.

The U. A. W. charged in its petition to the National Labor Relations Board that the independent Aeronautical Employees' Association, which has a contract with the firm, was "company dominated and controlled."

New York: Julius Hochman, General Manager of the joint Board of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union (American Federation of Labor), announced yesterday the Union had withdrawn its threat to strike today over a dispute involving the promotion of dresses manufactured in New York City.

The Union has demanded the continued use of promotional labels in dresses and the freezing of approximately $500,000 held by the New York Dress Institute for use after the war in an advertising campaign for the industry.

It Takes Movie Stars to Draw a Crowd



Associated Press

Washington Crowd Buys $1,500,000 in Bonds

When the Government has an idea it generally pans out well enough, but when it asked some film celebrities to open its September War Bond drive it did itself supreme justice because here is a part of the vast throng that jammed the plaza and steps of the Treasury Department in Washington on the opening day. The movie stars autographed all bond applications.

Walkout in Canada

SOREL, Quebec, Sept. 1 (AP)—Four thousand workers of one shift at Marine Industries, Ltd., staged a "cessation of work" here at 2:15 p. m. yesterday as a protest against the new direct Federal income tax. Workers on another shift starting at 6 p. m. went to their jobs as usual. The plant is engaged in war work, and is devoted largely to ship production.

The walkout did not spread to Sorel's other major war plant, Sorel Industries, Ltd., which is engaged in making guns.

How to Keep Warm This Winter Is Shown by Heating Experts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1—Considerable savings in fuel are possible to the American householder if he uses ordinary precautions to avoid excessively high temperature in the home and to prevent avoidable heat loss, according to experiments conducted by heating experts of the National Bureau of Standards.

"In homes having automatic heating equipment," its report says, "the figures given idicate that the saving resulting from setting down the thermostat 10 or 15 degrees for eight hours or less each night is likely to be small—10 per cent or less.

"Where heating costs are, say, 50 cents a day, a 10 per cent saving would be only five cents and the householder doubtless would not consider such a saving justified by the discomfort of sleeping and especially of arising in a chilly house.

"At the present time, however, when both personal interest and national welfare are served by conserving all fuel possible, heating experts of the Bureau feel that even a saving of 10 per cent or less daily may be important.

"If a house is unoccupied and the thermostat can be set back for a time during the day as well as at night, a saving approaching 20 per cent is possible for plants using automatic firing equipment.

Conditions under which it would be especially worthwhile to set back the thermostat are described as follows:

"When a house is not occupied during the day, when the temperature may be reduced for more than eight hours, when the house is of light frame construction or is subject to much air leakage."

Conditions under which it is less worthwhile to reduce the temperature are:

"When the temperature can be lowered for less than eight hours out of the 24, when the house is well insulated, when the house is heavily constructed of masonry, or when the heating plant is manfired."

Many persons keep bedroom windows open at night. The heat lost through open windows is considerable. This loss can be very materially decreased by turning off the heat supply to such rooms while windows are open, the Bureau explains.

Some houses equipped with warm air heating systems have return registers as well as supply registers in sleeping rooms. In the interest of economy, both registers should be closed when the windows are open. The return register, if left open, will receive cold air from the room. The supply register should be closed to keep it from, in effect, delivering heat to the out-of-doors.

Soft Coal Up Oct. 1 Under Order of U. S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (AP)—Increased minimum prices for bituminious coal, ranging from 5 to 30 cents a ton for various sections, and averaging 15.53 cents a ton for the entire nation, were ordered today, effective Oct. 1, by the Bituminous Coal Division.

Dan H. Wheeler, Acting Director of the Division, said the increases reflected newly established costs of the bituminous mining industry.

By not ordering the increases into effect until Oct. 1, Mr. Wheeler said, the industry and consumers will have an opportunity to adjust "their affairs in the light of the revised schedules."

The order provides that parties may request Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes to review Mr. Wheeler's determinations on specified questions of law and policy of general application. These requests must be filed by Sept. 10.

Mr. Wheeler adopted with modifications the recommendations filed July 27 by Examiner Floyd McGown.

Under the order the increases above the present minimum price schedules of various districts in each minimum price area applied to the following regions:

The eastern seaboard as far west as, and including Michigan—except the Upper Peninsula—thence south along the Indiana and Ohio state lines, through the center of Kentucky and Tennessee and south along the Alabama and Georgia state lines and eastern Canada. Increase: 20 cents.

Greater Chicago and its switching limits, Greater Louisville, Indiana except west central, and southwest portions, Western Kentucky, Western Tennessee, Western Mississippi, Arkansas, the greater portion of Missouri excluding St. Louis: 10 cents.

Wisconsin, Minnesota, Upper Penninsula of Michigan, all of North and South Dakota except small area in Southwest South Dakota, and Montana: 15 cents.

West and South Central Indiana, all Illinois except Greater Chicago, Iowa, small eastern portion of Missouri including St. Louis: five cents.

Alabama, Eastern Tennessee and Eastern Mississippi, a few isolated areas in West Central Georgia and Northwest Florida: 30 cents.

Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Oregon, Nevada, California and Black Hills region of South Dakota: five cents.

Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas except west central portion: 10 cents.

Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico and West Central Texas: 15 cents.

Washington, Alaska and Western Canada: 25 cents.

Newspaper Trio Held Saved By U. S. Fear of Public Trial

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1—Representative Elmer Holland (D) of Pennsylvania, speaking from the floor of the House, contended yesterday that the Chicago Tribune's naval-intelligence story of June 7 revealed to the Japanese one of the most valued military secrets of war, namely, that the United States had broken their secret code.

He told Congress that the Government was prevented from presenting all the facts to the Chicago grand jury which had been asked to indict the paper's executives for violation of the espionage law because the Navy became apprehensive that a public trial would force the publication of further naval secrets. On the facts as presented, the grand jury found there had been no violation of the act, although the story violated the voluntary code of the Office of Censorship, to which it was not submitted.

Representative Holland gave to Congress the following account of what he declared were the heretofore undisclosed circumstances surrounding the grand jury hearing:

No Bill Returned

"This case went to the grand jury, and the grand jury found that the Tribune had violated no law—and no bill of indictment was returned.

"But, I wonder, Mr. Speaker, whether the military branches of the Government wanted a true bill returned?

"We are fighting this war for democracy in a democratic way, Mr. Speaker. We are preserving our ancient liberties at home while we fight to safeguard them against our enemies.

"A bill of indictment means a public trial, Mr. Speaker. A public trial means public testimony. And public testimony in a court of law, with skilled counsel representing the defendants, means that military secrets, however vital, must be revealed if they are relevant to the defense of those accused.

"It is public knowledge that the Tribune story, published also in the New York Daily News and the Washington Times-Herald, tipped off the Japanese High Command that somehow our Navy had secured and broken the secret code of the Japanese Navy.

"That is a priceless advantage in war—to know your enemy's plans through your knowledge of his code.

Misuse of Freedom

"Three days after the Tribune story was published, the Japs changed their code.

"Through the unthinking and wicked misuse of freedom of the press, by the Tribune, our side had been deprived of a military advantage of enormous utility.

"American boys will die, Mr. Speaker, because of the help furnished our enemies by Joe Patterson, Robert McCormick, and Eleanor Patterson through the Chicago Tribune, the New York Daily News, and the Washington Times-Herald.

"I have this thought, Mr. Speaker: Is it not possible that when our naval officers and our legal officers sat down to work out their case against the Tribune, it became plain to them that the trial of the case would reveal, of necessity, how that code came into our possession and other secrets of naval intelligence—not already revealed by the traitorous triumvirate, the New York Daily News, the Washington Times-Herald, and the Chiacgo Tribune—which the Japs would gladly sacrifice a battleship to learn.

"If that was the reasoning of the government departments, I do not blame them for failing to use all the facts in connection with the Chicago Tribune and its publisher's treasonable conduct so that a true bill might be voted.

"The governmental departments made the right choice. It is better to let Robert McCormick and his associates escape than to cost us a chance for further victories in our war against the treacherous scoundrels who attacked us without cause or warning.

"But somewhere there is a weakness in our wartime structure if we lack protection against the repeated disclosure of military information by the vermin press of the Pattersons and McCormicks.

"How long are we going to be stabbed in the back at home while our brave soldiers, sailors, and marines fight for our lives abroad?"

Jobless Aid Total Increase 8 Per Cent

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (AP)—Job insurance payments for unemployed workers increased during July to $32,625,600, a gain of 8 per cent over the June figure and 13 per cent above the total for July, 1941, the Federal Security Administration has announced.

A sharp rise in benefit claims in New York accounted for most of the increase. Most of the states reported declines.

In most cases the decreases amounted to 20 per cent or more. They were especially marked in the Rocky Mountain States where wartime employment has expanded.

'Pat on Back' for Congress

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (AP)—Congress got a big pat on the back yesterday for its war record from the Library of Congress Legislative Reference Service.

In a 38-page mimeographed bulletin sent to most members and titled "War Record of Congress," the Service said it was "doubtful if the legislative branch of any democratic government ever threw its weight back of the Administrative or executive branch to the extent that this Congress has."

It then went into details of "a whole series of laws designed to secure the victory of the United Nations," and summarized appropriations which exceeded even the President's requests.

"The record of the seventy-seventh Congress in supplying the sinews of war is without parallel," the Service commented. "It is writing in the conduct of this war one of the brightest chapters in American history."

"Not only the 77th but all Congresses since the 72nd might well point with pride to their foresight and initiative in providing material for defense. These Congresses appropriated almost ten billion dollars more than was requested by the President for the military establishment for the period 1933 to 1942, and almost one billion dollars more than was requested by the President for the naval establishment for the same period."

Methodists Fail To Act on Objector

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 1 (AP)—Delegates to the Wisconsin Conference of the Methodist Church failed to take action Aug. 29 on a proposal that conscientious objectors be given equal place and prominence on church honor rolls with men in the nation's fighting forces.

The proposal was made by the Conference Committee on Social Action, but vote on a motion that it be stricken from the group's report was prevented by an amendment offered by the Rev. O. D. Cannon, Milwaukee District Superintendent.

"The Methodist Church must serve all of its constituents, boys in the armed forces and their parents and boys who are conscientious objectors and their families, with equal consideration and love," the Rev. Mr. Cannon said in presenting his motion asking that the issue not be allowed to come to a vote.

Dr. Levi A. Brenner of Milwaukee presented the motion to strike the Committee's recommendation.

Former Winners Judges For Collier Air Trophy

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (AP)—Future awards of the Collier Aviation Trophy will be made by a committee including all previous winners of the prize, the National Association announced Aug. 31.

The committee to award the 1942 trophy also will include representatives of the N. A. A., the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce, the Institute of Aeronautic Sciences and the Air Transport Association. Previous awards have been made by a committee spointed by the N. A. A. President according to no set formula.

Trades and Labor Congress Rejects Merger in Canada

WINNIPEG, Sept. 1 (CP)—The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada in fifty-eighth annual convention here has rejected a suggestion that it affiliate with the Socialist Co-operative Commonwealth Federation and decided to remain independent of any political organization.

Various resolutions respecting the Congress' political policy were presented and were embodied in a substitute resolution which was passed after lengthy discussion Aug. 28.

As passed, the resolution states that the Congress will "continue to act as the legislative mouthpiece for organized labor in Canda independent of any political organizations engaged in the effort to send representatives of the people to Parliament. . . ."

Tom Moore of Ottawa, unable to attend the convention, was unanimously re-elected President of the Congress for a twenty-second consecutive one-year term.

Three Mercy Ships Reach Greek Ports

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (AP)—Carrying 15,000 tons of grain and nearly 50 tons of medical supplies, the mercy ships Formosa, Eros and Camella docked at a Greek port, the Greek War Relief Association announced.

Ten automobiles, to be used by Swiss and Swedish Red Cross representatives for distributing the supplies, also were aboard the vessels which sailed from Montreal Aug. 7.

The cargoes were the largest shipments yet made for the relief of Greece, and the first of a monthly schedule of consignments of similar size, the agency reported.

One person tells another: "I'm saving more than I ever saved before and more regularly—every pay day. Why? Because SURPLUS BUYING IS SABOTAGE and the money I put in the *bank* helps to finance the war. I'm as proud of my bankbook as I am of my War Savings Bonds."

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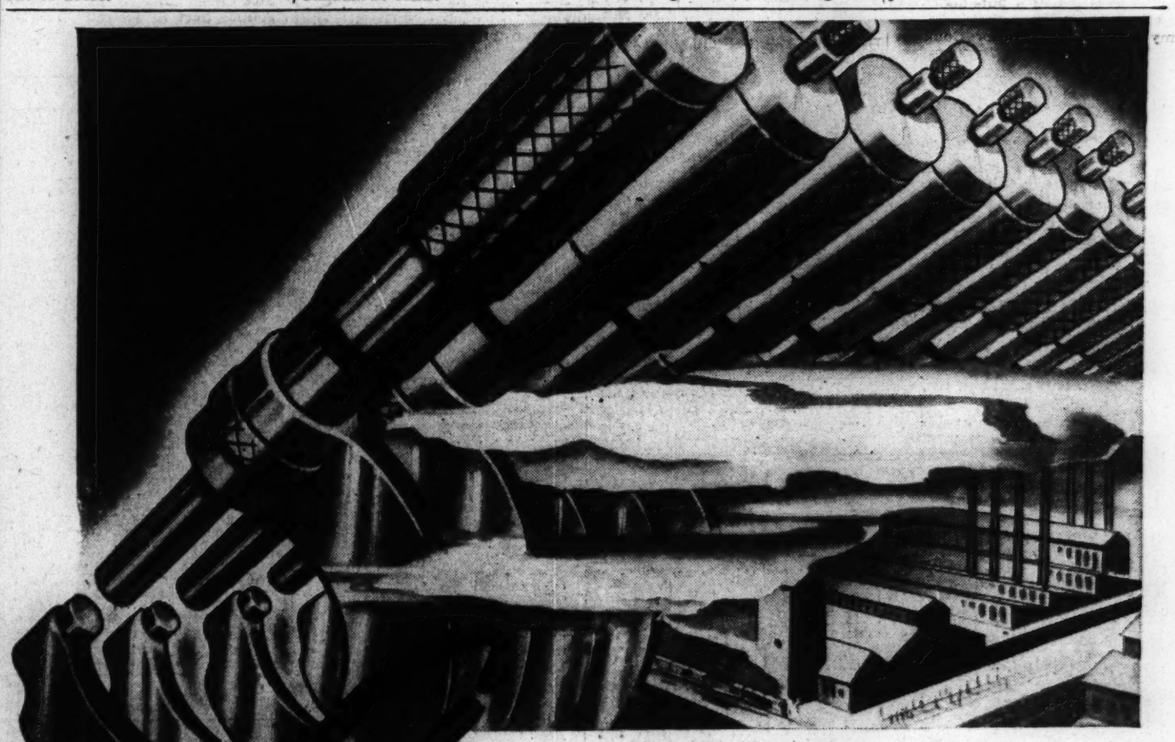

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● American precision production—on a *mass scale*—has dominated the 20th Century. Yet its formula is simple—volume and speed combined with *accuracy*.

Say a battery of machines is set to turn out a million pieces. When the run is completed, the first and millionth pieces will not vary from each other so much as a fraction of a thousandth of an inch. That's *precision* production. The Axis knew about American Precision production before Pearl Harbor. But they thought of it only in terms of oil burners, refrigerators, automobiles, washing machines, etc. They never dreamed that precision production could meet the stepped-up demands of War—especially in a life-and-death race with time.

Today, the change-over to all-out War production has completely altered the nature and appearance of familiar American industries. But one operation remains unchanged. In the hands of American workers you will still find the micrometers and gauges of peace time. For the duration, however, the micrometer is a full-fledged Weapon of War—an instrument of Victory. It symbolizes precision production — America's best-known "secret" weapon. It means harder-hitting guns and machines! It means dependable performance when the stakes are highest.

We of Oil-O-Matic are doubly glad that we have always manufactured a precision-built oil burner. Glad because Oil-O-Matics produced in the past 20 years are still on the job—delivering fuel-saving, material-saving, man-hour-saving performance. Glad that our precision-building skill and experience fitted us to tackle one of the toughest assignments in War production. Proud that materiel of War is flowing from our plant in ever-increasing volume.

Your War Savings Bonds can help win Victory for the America of today and help build and furnish your home of tomorrow. Only War Bond Dollars can do both! Invest in War Savings Bonds and Stamps for home and country—your home, your country.

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WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING

Theater Plans for Boston—Radio—Big Girl Scouts Meeting in Two Sections

New Plays And Players In Prospect

Monday, Sept. 28, has now been made definite for the engagement of "Franklin Street," at the Colonial. The play, by Ruth Goetz, August O. Goetz, and Arthur Sheekman, is scheduled for a fortnight's engagement on its way to New York. Sam Jaffe heads the cast and George S. Kaufman is directing the production for Max Gordon.

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William Prince, according to the New York Times, will have the leading role in the Playwrights' Company's production of Maxwell Anderson's "The Eve of St. Mark," expected to arrive in Boston on Thursday, Sept. 24. The part is that of a farm boy who goes to war. Others reported for the cast include Mary Rolfe, Matthew Crowley, Clifford Carpenter, and George Matthews.

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Don Walker, Russell Bennett, and Hans Spialek have been assigned to make the orchestral arrangements for Ann Ronel's tunes for "Count Me In," the new Shubert musical comedy featuring Charles Butterworth and Luella Gear, which has its pre-Broadway opening on Sept. 10 at the Shubert Theater in Boston. Buck Warnock will prepare the vocal arrangements. Seats for the Boston engagement go on sale Thursday.

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Wendy Barrie, the motion picture actress, is to make her New York stage debut in a leading role in Emlyn Williams' "The Morning Star," which Guthrie McClintic is bringing to the Morosco Theater on Sept. 14. Gladys Cooper, who is featured, Jill Esmond, and Brenda Forbes have other roles in the play.

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Philip Barry is reported turning his play, "White Wings," into a musical comedy. The Theater Guild would produce it and Mr. Barry would like Jerome Kern to write the score. The Guild is also to produce Oscar Hammerstein's musical comedy version of "Green Grow the Lilacs," with a Rodgers-Hart score.

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The title of "V for Vickie" has been changed to "Vickie." Frank Mandel's production of the S. M. Herzig farce is due to arrive at the Plymouth, New York, on Sept. 22, after try-out engagements in Wilmington, Washington, and Baltimore. José Ferrer, Uta Hagen, Mildred Dunnock, Lynne Cotter, Wynne Boze, Karen Moore, Jerry Karr, Del Hughes, Eleanor Gifford, Marcella Markham, and Evelyn Davis are the players.

© Paramount

Fred Astaire

In "Holiday Inn," scheduled for the Metropolitan Thursday.

Talk on War To Be Heard From London

The Daily Dialer

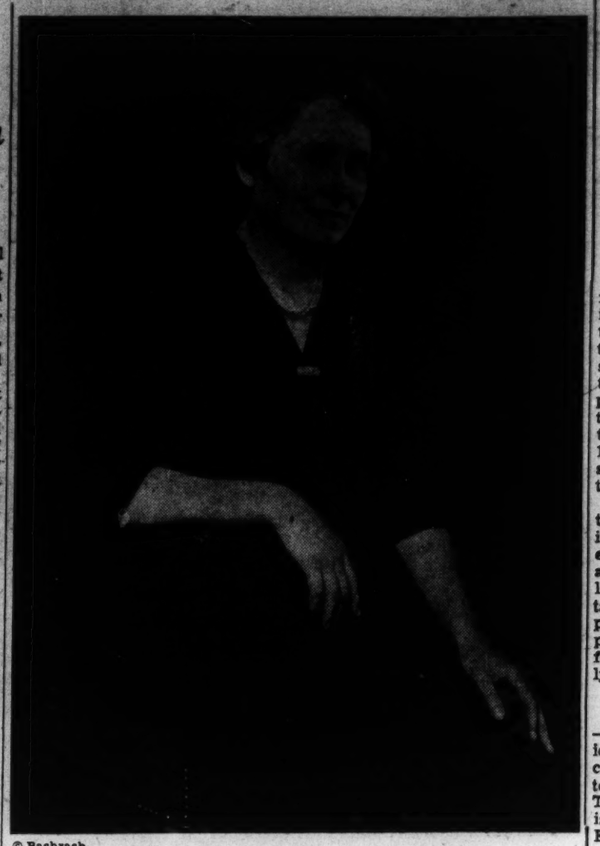
By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Morton Gould's orchestra will play Mr. Gould's own arrangement of the Negro spiritual, "Oh, Them Golden Slippers," on "Music for America." Jimmy Shields, tenor, and the Song Spinners Quartet will sing. MBS-WNAC, 8 p. m.

Speaking from London, Robert St. John, author and radio commentator, will tell how England has come through three years of war. And from the Army Air Force Combat Crew School at Smyrna, Tenn., Lieut. Burgess Meredith, actor, will tell how ferry command pilots and crews are training for their highly specialized tasks, "This Nation at War," BLUE-WHDH, 9:30 p. m.

Wednesday

Mitchell Miller is oboe soloist with the Columbia Concert Orchestra, in a performance of the Overture to Dittersdorf's "Andromeda and Perseus." Bernard Herrmann will conduct the orchestra. The program also will include Dvořák's "Suite Poetique," CBS-WEEI, 3:30 p. m.



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To Greet New Englands' Girl Scouts

Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall, wife of the Governor of Massachusetts and Honorary Commissioner of the Girl Scouts of the State, who will greet the New England Regional Conference of Girl Scouts when it meets at the Hotel Statler, Boston, on Sept. 11.

Volunteers Aim at N. H. Salvage Goal

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 1 (AP)—Several thousand volunteers today joined war salvage committees in New Hampshire's 11 cities and nearly 200 of its larger towns in an effort to collect 3,700 tons of scrap metals this week.

Some communities are staging one-day collections, with Concord's set for today. A majority of the cities and towns, however, are sponsoring three-day collection periods, some of them winding up on Labor Day.

The War Production Board has set a goal of 15 pounds of scrap for every person in the State.

Pittsfield will devote proceeds of its salvage drive to purchase War Savings Bonds which will be placed in a trust fund, to provide a "home coming celebration when the American armed forces have won a new peace."

Hopkinton and Contoocook will use salvage receipts to pay for an aircraft warning service observation tower, and Concord's proceeds will be turned over to the community war chest.

Frolic Conventions Called Few

Contrary to general opinion, conventions are not always of large proportions numerically nor of the frolic-and-fun type, it was disclosed today by the Boston Chamber of Commerce Convention Bureau.

Quoting G. K. Dahl, Editor of World Convention Dates, the Chamber Bureau pointed out that the average attendance at all conventions held in the United States is 320 persons, and that 83.2 per cent of all conventions are attended by less than 500 persons. The figures are based on an analysis of all conventions in this country for the year ending July 1, 1942.

Far from the parading and entertainment phases of some large national conventions, more than half of all such meetings are conducted by serious-thinking trade associations and professional societies with a direct relation to the war effort, the Bureau stated. This type of convention totaled by actual count 10,773 out of 20,323 conventions held.

Only 20 per cent of the conventions held are national or continental North American in character, the Bureau reported. Fourteen per cent of the total conventions are held by regional groups, 63 per cent are State-wide in scope, and 3 per cent are district.

N. E. Regional Conference In Boston and Brattleboro

This column, appearing Tuesdays and Saturdays, will be replaced by daily coverage of news of women's activities and organizations in October.

By Laura B. Haddock

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The New England Regional Conference of the Girl Scouts of America will be held in two sections this year—that is, in two cities on two different dates—as one large session would be contrary to the trend of the times and almost impossible to arrange because of transportation limitations. One section will be held in Boston, Sept. 11 and 12, at the Hotel Statler; the second in the Brooks Hotel, Brattleboro, Vt., on Oct. 8 and 9.

It was orginally planned that a third section would be held in Lewiston, Maine, on Oct. 1 and 2. However, as plans developed it became apparent that the bus and railroad lines to Lewiston were already taxed to capacity with the demands put upon them by increased war production in that area; so plans for the session have been definitely canceled.

To Improve Scout Work

The purpose of the conferences—as always—will be to exchange ideas on new and better ways of carrying on the scouting work, and to renew enthusiasm generally. The theme of this year's meetings is a quotation from Alfred Noyes, English poet:

"So I speak . . . not for myself, but the ages unborn
I caught the fire from those who went before,
I caught their fire, and carried it only a little way beyond;
But there are those who wait for it, I see,
Those others . . . with their arms outstretched
. . . pointing to the future."

Darcy Wilson, acting administrator of consumer relations in the regional Office of Price Administration, will address the first day's luncheon at the Boston conference, on "The High Cost of Living: What You Can Do About It." Mr. Wilson will be introduced by Mrs. Theron B. Walker of Newton, a member of the regional committee of the Girl Scouts.

The opening assembly and color ceremony will be held at 10 a. m., Friday, Sept. 11, and at that first session William V. M. Fawcett, chairman of Region 1 of the Boy Scouts, and Chief Air Raid Warden of Newton, will talk on "Youth, an Asset for Victory."

Mrs. F. T. Bailey, Chairman

Mrs. F. Taylor Bailey of Compo Beach, Conn., chairman of the Regional Committee of the Girl Scouts, will preside and will present Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall, wife of the Governor of Massachusetts and an Honorary Commissioner of the Massachusetts Girl Scouts, who will extend a greeting to the conference.

The program of the conference, which has been sent to all leaders and group counselors with a plea for as large an attendance as possible, reflects the attempt of the arrangements committee to make the event a study of the democratic processes as applied to Scouting. In a year when democracy is in the minds of the people as never before, and at a time when youth's understanding of democracy and all it means is taking on continuingly increasing importance, Scout leaders believe the subject cannot be stressed too greatly.

One of the asssemblies at the first day's meeting in Boston will be for Council Members and Council Committees, and the subjects to be discussed will include: "The democratic process in Troops," "The democratic process in Council and committee work," and "Use and misuse of democracy." The same subjects will be considered the following day for application to the work of Leaders and Troop Committees.

Girls to Present Program

Miss Janet Tobbitt, who is attached to the national staff, will conduct an exhibition of folk dancing as part of the program planned for the first evening. There will also be group singing, and a Girl Scout Style Show, as well as a display of "Games for an Emergency"—a project in which the Girl Scouts have made themselves particularly proficient during the past year.

William Haynes, author of "The Chemical Age," will talk at the second day's luncheon on "Salvage, Substitutes, and Scouting."

Among the national staff members who are assisting in the two conferences are: Mrs. Paul Rittenhouse, National Director; Mrs. Sibyl Gordon Newell, Executive Secretary of the Field Division; Miss Oleda Schrottky, Dramatic Adviser; Mrs. Ruth Osborn, Liaison Executive for National Defense; Miss Frances Lee, Field Advisory Staff; Miss Dorothy Davidson, Local Council Standards Adviser; Miss Virginia Hughes, Sales Promotion Adviser, National Equipment Service; E. Halleck Brodhead, Executive Secretary of the National Equipment Service; Miss Dema E. Kennedy, Camp Adviser for Region 1; Mrs. Ronald Leslie, National Field Staff for Region 1; Miss Thelma Trott, also of the Field Staff of Region 1; and Miss Marguerite Twohy, Regional Director of Region 1.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Summer Theater

...nbridge Summer Theater, Brattle Hall—"You Can't Take It With You," by George Kaufman and Moss Hart. Starring Fred Stone and his daughter Paula. 8:40. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturday at 2:40.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Musical Story," Zoya Frodorova. 2, 5, 8:05. "Broadway," George Raft. 3:20, 6:25, 9:30.

Fenway—"Are Husbands Necessary," Ray Milland, Betty Field. 1:05, 4:05, 7, 9:55. "Lady Gangster," Faye Emerson. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:35.

Fine Arts—"The Story of the Vatican." 1, 3:15, 5:20, 7:45, 10. "A Man to Remember." 1:55, 4:10, 6:35, 8:40.

Keith Memorial—"Pride of the Yankees" Gary Cooper. 9:30 a. m., 12:32, 3:34, 6:35, 9:45. "Flying With Music." 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:50.

Kenmore—"Fantasia." 1, 3:55, 7, 10. "Wife Takes a Flyer," Joan Bennett, Franchot Tone. 2:15, 5:15, 8:20.

Metropolitan—"Spy Ship," Craig Stevens, Irene Manning. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. 11:25 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:15.

Modern—"Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour, Richard Denning. 10:35 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 6:55, 9:45. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken. 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:20.

Old South Newsreel—"Men of the Fleet," "Robert Benchley, Keeping in Shape," "Unusual Occupations," "Conrad the Sailor," "Cruise Sports," "Kaltenborn-Johannes Steel," "Tex McCrary," "Wacky Worm," "Porky's Snooze Reel." Continuous 9 a. m.-11 p. m.

Orpheum—"Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:35, 5:06, 7:38, 10:08. "About Face," William Tracy, Joe Sawyer. 11:15 a. m., 1:45, 4:15, 6:45, 9:18.

Paramount—"Are Husbands Necessary," Ray Milland, Betty Field. 10:55 a. m., 1:35, 4:20, 7:05, 9:45. "Lady Gangster," Faye Emerson. 9:40 a. m., 12:38, 3:05, 5:50, 8:35.

RKO-Boston—"Bad Men of Texas," Robert Stack, Jackie Cooper. 10:30 a. m., 1:25, 4:25, 7:25, 10:10. Stage Show: 12, 3:00, 6:05, 9:05.

Scollay—"Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour, Richard Denning. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 8:40. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:30.

South Station Theater—"March of Time—Men of the Fleet," "A Hitler Blitzkrieg," "The Quiz Kids Return," "Stranger Than Fiction," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. 12:32, 2:56, 5:24, 7:50, 10:16. "About Face," William Tracy, Joe Sawyer. 11:15 a. m., 3:11, 4:37, 7:05, 9:29.

Telepix—"March of Time's Men of the Fleet," "Quiz Kids," "New Bedford." "Carillon Bells," "Discoveries in X-Ray," color cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Things to Come." 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:50, 9:35. "Hello Annapolis," Tom Brown, Jean Parker. 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:50, 6:45, 8:30.

Tremont—"Kennel Murder Case," William Powell, Mary Astor. 9:35 a. m., 12:15, 3, 6, 9:20. "Gambling Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Pat O'Brien. 10:50 a. m., 1:35, 4:15, 7:15, 10:35.

Uptown—"Broadway," Pat O'Brien, George Raft. 1:35, 4:45, 8:20. "Take a Letter Darling," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. 3, 6:20, 9:50.

Washington Street Olympia—"Take a Letter Darling," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:30, 6:40, 9:45. "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart, 11, 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Take a Letter Darling," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 5.

Allston: "Gold Rush," Charlie Chaplin. "Mr. Bug Goes to Town." 1:45, 5.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunne. "Murder in the Big House," Faye Emerson. 1:45, 5.

Regent: "In This Our Life," Bette Davis. "Niagara Falls," Slim Summerville. 3. Continuous from 8:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Saboteur," Priscilla Lane. "Always in My Heart," Walter Huston. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Remarkable Andrew," Brian Donlevey, Ellen Drew. 1:50, 5. "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake. 3:35, 9:45.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake. 3:41, 6:41, 9:11. "Remarkable Andrew," Brian Donlevy. 2, 5, 8.

Coolidge Corner: "Broadway," Pat O'Brien, George Raft. 3:15, 6:30, 9:45. "Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. 1:45, 5, 8:15.

Cleveland Circle: "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake. "In Old California," John Wayne, Binnie Barnes. 1:45, 5.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Take a Letter Darling," Rosalind Russell. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 2, 5.

Harvard: "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth. "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake, Victor Mature. "Meet the Mob," Zasu Pitts, Roger Pryor. 2, 5.

University: "Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. 3:05, 6:20, 9:35, 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Lady in Jam," Irene Dunne. "Unseen Enemy," Andy Devine, Lee Carillo. 2. Evenings 6:30-9:30.

Strand: "Take a Letter Darling," Rosalind Russell. 3:07, 9:07. "The Man Who Wouldn't Die," 1:55, 7:55.

Codman: "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake. "Gals Incte Her Man," Ann Sothern. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglesion. "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper, Joan Leslie. "I Was Framed," Michael Ames. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT — Capital: "Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "Mexican Spitfire at Sea," Lupe Velez. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

Park: "They All Kissed the Bride," Nelson Eddy, Jeanette MacDonald. "Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM — New Loring Hall: "To the Shores of Tripoli," John Payne, Maureen O'Hara, Randolph Scott. "Fly by Night," Nancy Kelly. 1:50, 7:49.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr. "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres, Laraine Day. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Male Animal," Olivia de Havilland, Henry Fonda. 3:30, 8:15. "Two Yanks in Trinidad," Pat O'Brien, Brian Donlevy. 4, 9:45.

LYNN—Open Air Theater: "Major Barbara," Wendy Hiller, Rex Harrison. "Paper Bullets." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN — Granada: "Henry and Dizzy," J. Lydon. 1:50, 5:08, 8:20. "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. 3:05, 6:20, 9:18.

Mystic: "Moontide," Jean Gabin, Ida Lupino. 3:15, 8:30. "Sing Your Worries Away," Bert Lahr, Patsy Kelly. 2, 7, 10.

Maplewood: "Mr. Bug Goes to Town." 1:55, 7:40. "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis, Walter Huston. 3:15, 9:03.

Strand: "Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weissmuller. 3:35, 7, 9:50. "Kid Glove Killer," 2:15, 5:35.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Broadway," Pat O'Brien, George Raft. 1:55, 7:55. "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. 3:45, 9:45.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan. 2:45, 8:35. "I Was Framed," Regis Toomey. 2:35, 6:55, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Mr. Bug Goes to Town." "Murder in the Big House," Faye Emerson. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan. "Twin Beds," George Brent, Joan Bennett. 1:45, 5.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda, Gene Tierney. "Call of the Canyon," Gene Autry. 2, 5.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Her Cardboard Lover," Norma Shearer. "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Southern. 2, 5.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Broadway," George Raft, Pat O'Brien. "Bring Your Worries Away," Bert Lahr, June Havoc. 3, 8.

Strand: "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 2, 5.

REVERE—Revere: "Broadway," George Raft, Pat O'Brien. "Mokey," Don Dailey, Jr. 2, 5.

Broadway: "Broadway," George Raft, Pat O'Brien. "Mokey," Don Dailey, Jr. 2, 5.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "Remember the Day," Alan Curtis. "Her First Beau," Jane Withers, Jackie Cooper. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "In This Our Life," Bette Davis, George Brent. "Almost Married," Robert Paige. 2, 5.

Strand: "Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton, Jon Hall. "Falcon Takes Over," George Sanders. 2, 5.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Rose: "Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda, Gene Tierney. "Joe Smith, American," Robert Young, Marsha Hunt. 1:45. Continuous from 1:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda, Gene Tierney. 2:15, 5. "The Gold Rush," Charlie Chaplin. 9:45, 9:30.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. "Broadway," George Raft, Pat O'Brien. 2, 5.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope. "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey. 1:45, 7:45.

Coolidge: "Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda, Gene Tierney. "True to the Army," Judy Canova, Allan Jones.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr. "Brooklyn Orchids," Wendy Barrie. 2, 5, 7:45.

WELLESLEY — Wellesley Community Playhouse: "The Great Dictator," Charlie Chaplin, Paulette Goddard. "March of Time." 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda, Gene Tierney. "I Was Framed," Michael Ames. 2, 8.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Blondie Goes to College," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake. "Girl from Alaska," Ray Middleton, Jean Parker. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis, Walter Huston. 3:05, 8:05. "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt. 2:15, 6:30, 9:50.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
3:00 "David Harum": sk.	Prescott's Holiday	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Telegraphic reports: De-	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15 News; Hollywood	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch.	troit at New York base-	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30 Keyboard Concerts:	Men of the Sea	'Pepper Young's Family'	ball game	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45 Geo. Chavchavadze	U. S. Army Talk	'Right to Happiness': sk.	Telegraphic reports: De-	'Wartime Buying': Music
4:00 News Service	News; Tango Time	"Backstage Wife": sk.	troit at New York base-	Dance Matinee
4:15 Del Castillo: organ.	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"	ball game	Dance Matinee
4:30 Book Talk	Club Matinee: variety.	"Lorenzo Jones"	Detroit—at New York	Dance Matinee
4:45 Piano Team	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	baseball game	Dance Matinee
5:00 Five O'Clock Fol-	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole's Variety
5:15 lies: music, songs,	International Fiesta	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Show
5:30 "Follies": "Post"	Jack Armstrong: sketch.	Jack Dalton, songs	"Superman": drama	Sports: Music
5:45 Ben Bernie: music.	"Let's Swing"	Salon Serenade	Sports Matinee	News reports; Defense
6:00 News commente	News; Sports Reporter	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sport reports
6:15 Dorothy Kilgallen,	'3 Years of War': drama	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; "Waltz Time"
6:30 Frazier Hunt	Dinner Concert	Sports Digest; Orchid.	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports Results; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00 Amos 'n' Andy	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Capt. Leland S. Lovette.	March to Victory
7:15 Glenn Miller's Orch.	"Mr. Keen": drama	News of the World	Date With Dike	News
7:30 American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs.	Political talk	"Confidentially Yours"	Man Your Battle Stat'ns
7:45 Hour: songs; violin	Geoffrey Harwood, Talk	Political talk	Aubrey Williams, Talk	"Is That So?": forum
8:00 "Are You a Missing	Earl Godwin	Ray Block's Orchestra;	Morton Gould's Orch.	Mixed Chorus
8:15 Heir?": drama	'Lum 'n' Abner"	chorus; drama	Morton Gould's Orch.	Richard Salinger, News.
8:30 Hobby Lobby; guests	"Sing for Dough"	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"The Federal Ace": spy	Carol Gardel, songs
8:45 Hobby Lobby; News	"Sing for Dough"	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	series	Romance in Music
9:00 Tommy Riggs and	Famous Jury Trials	Quiz Show with Walter	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Variety Hour
9:15 Betty Lou	Famous Jury Trials	O'Keefe, m. c.	Yankee News Service	Variety Hour
9:30 "Cheers From the	'This Nation at War'	Meredith Willson and	Mystery Drama	Variety Hour
9:45 Camps": variety	Nation at War: comedy	John Nesbit; music and	Mystery Drama	Variety Hour
10:00 show of soldier	Morgan Beatty, News	"A Date With Judy"	John B. Hughes, news.	News reports
10:15 talent from camps	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	comedy serial	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 Talks	'Music for Moderns"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	"Ten Per Cent Club"
10:45 News; Sports	News Here and Abroad.	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	"Ten Per Cent Club"
11:00 News; Quincy Howe	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
11:15 Rideout; Music	News; Sports; Music	Music You Want	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra	Cab Calloway's Orch.
11:30 Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45 Music: orchestra	Music: News	News Service	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	Day's End: News

Wednesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital; Talk	
7:15 Commuters' Special	Newscast; Band Music	Music; Talk; News	News Service	
7:30 Music; News	Religious program	Musical Clock	"Fiesta": music	
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	Religious program; News	News	"Good Morning": talk	
8:00 News of the World	Western Melodies	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	News report
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Music of Many Lands	Military Band; News	"George & Dixie": songs	"Post Exchange"
8:30 Carl Moore's Show.	Music of Many Lands	Morning Toast; Fred and	Ruth Moss, interviews	"Post Exchange"
8:45 Carl Moore; News	News; "Morning Notes"	Posey: humor; music	Ruth Moss, interviews	Rhythm Five
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	Fishermen's Program	News; Hum and Strum	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 "Jane Eyre"	"The Breakfast Club"	Organ; Political Talk	"All Hail to You"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 "Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Club"	News; Melodeers	Organ Recital; Vocalists	'Your Morning Pickup'
9:45 Hymn recital	"The Breakfast Club"	Shopping news	Roundup	'Your Morning Pickup'
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	Air Express Music	"Beat Johnson": sketch	BBC News; recorded	Wartime Buying; Music
10:15 American Stories	Helen Hiett, news	"Bachelor's Children"	"Sing and Swing Shop"	"Handy Andy"
10:30 Honeymoon Hill: sk.	Betty Pierce, talk	"Help Mate"; sketch	Choir Loft: organ	"Going Shopping"
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	'Neighborhood Call"	Serial drama	Treasury Star Parade	"Going Shopping"
11:00 Clara, Lu 'n' Em	Breakfast music	"Road of Life": sketch	New England Cupboard	"Broadway Bandwagon"
11:15 Second Husband: sk.	Breakfast music	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Australian News	Organ soloist
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	"Magic Strings"	Against the Storm"	"Yankee House Party"	"Brass Hats"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	"V. F. W. talk	"David Harum": sketch.	"Yankee House Party"	News report
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	Newscast; Music	News; Hum and Strum.	Boake Carter, News	Monitor Views the News
12:15 "Big Sister": sk.	Mystery Money Quiz	Political Talk; Orchestra	Organ Recital	"Orchid": Ranch Meld.
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	News; Agricultural News	Defense Talk; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: talks; music	Terrace Room Ensemble	Music; Orchid	Italian Melodies
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Washington commentary	Mildred Carlson, Talk	News Service	"Counsel for Democracy"
1:15 Serial drama	Bdw. MacHugh, hymns	Treasury Star Parade	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Vic and Sade": sk.	Summer Serenade	Sketches in Melody	Marjorie Mills Hour	Religious program
1:45 "The Goldbergs": sk.	"Gypsy Strings"	News Service	Cedric Foster, News	Religious program
2:00 Serial drama	Capt. Lawrence L. Waitt	"Light of the World"	Red Sox-Detroit Tigers	Victory program
2:15 Serial drama	Fred Malone; Book Ends	"Ladies Be Seated":	First baseball game: Bos-	"Coast Guard Parade"
2:30 "We Love and Learn"	Air Express Music	Guiding Light	ton Red Sox-Detroit	John Kiley, organ
2:45 'Pepper Young': sk.	Fishermen's Program	Hymn recital	Tigers	News report
3:00 David Harum: sk.	Prescott's Holiday	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	First baseball game: Red	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15 News; Hollywood	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch.	Sox-Tigers	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30 Columbia Concert	"Men of the Sea"	Pepper Young's Family.	Baseball Interviews	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45 Orchestra	"M" Award	'Right to Happiness'	Second baseball game:	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00 News Service	News Service; Music	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Dance Matinee: popular
4:15 Victory at Home	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas": serial.	Tigers	recordings
4:30 United We Stand	Club Matinee; News	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Second baseball game:	Dance Matinee: popular
4:45 Walter Cross' Or.	Club Martinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	recordings
5:00 Five O'Clock Fol-	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Tigers	Terry O'Toole: variety
5:15 lies: music, songs.	International Fiesta	"Portia Faces Life"	Red Sox-Tigers game	show
5:30 Follies; "Post"	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Jack Dalton, songs	"Superman": sketch	Sports; Music
5:45 Ben Bernie: music.	"Let's Waltz"	Salon Serenade	Sports Matinee	News Service; Talk
6:00 Comment; News	News Service; Sports	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports reports
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Concert	Talk; Herb Lewis, songs.	Sports Roundup	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30 Fred Feibel, songs	Dinner Concert	Sports Digest; Music	Sports Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Leon Henderson, talk	March to Victory
7:15 Glenn Miller's Or.	"Mr. Keen": sketch	News of the World	Political talk; Music	Richard Salinger, News.
7:30 'Green Valley, USA'	"The Lone Ranger";	Political Talk	"Red Ryder": drama	Leo Reisman's Orchestra
7:45 Dramatic sketch	Western drama	Frontline Headlines	"Red Ryder": drama	"Your Army"
8:00 Nelson Eddy; or-	Earl Godwin, News	"Adventures of the Thin	"Rising Up the News	Jean Evans, songs
8:15 chestra; chorus	'Lum 'n' Abner	Man"; dramatic sketch	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Irish music
8:30 Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	"Dough Re Mi"; musical	"This Is the Hour"; Dave	Drama: Bible; About
8:45 Hersholt; News	night"; dramatic sketch	quiz	Rose's Orchestra; songs	Today
9:00 "Three Years of	Chamber Music Society	"Those We Love"; dra-	Gabriel Heatter, News	Pages From the Classical
9:15 War: Speakers	of Lower Basin Street,	matic serial	News Service	Album
9:30 Share Your Birth-	Mark Henry's Orch.	"Mr. District Attorney":	"Pass in Review": Army	Classical Album
9:45 day; Music	Mark Henry's Orch.	dramatic sketch; orch.	entertainment	Classical Album
10:00 Moments in Music:	Maj. Gen. Paul B. Malone	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, News	News reports
10:15 "The Red Mill"	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	Musical Knowledge	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 War Information	"The Little Show"	Kay Kyser's College of	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra
10:45 Musical program	"News Here & Abroad"	Musical Knowledge	"Rhythm Front"; orch.	Johnny Long's Orchestra
11:00 News; Cecil Brown	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Freddy Martin's Orch.
11:15 Rideout; Music	News; Sports; Music	Music You Want	Carl Ravazza's Orch.	Lucky Millinder's Orch.
11:30 Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Dick Stabile's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45 Music; orchestra	Music; News	News Service	Dick Stabile's Orch.	Day's End; News

Today on Short Waves

London—6:00 p. m.—"Hello Children." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Moscow—6:20 p. m.—Program in English, RKE, 9.1 meg., 36.9 m.

London—6:55 p. m.—News Analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.67 meg., 25.6 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—Current Events. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Guatemala—9:15 p. m.—Popular Music, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—9:25 p. m.—Musical Interlude. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG7, 15.23 meg., 19.7 m.

Sydney—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLQ6, 9.58 meg

Vermont Calls Far and Wide for Pickers to Reap 885,000-Bu. Crop of Apples

$5 a Day Awaits Volunteers And No Experience Needed

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 1—"Don't Sit Under the Apple Tree" will have much more than its lyrical meaning in Vermont this coming fall, as the State's apple orchardists contemplate an 885,000-bushel crop on the trees and an acute shortage of pickers.

In view of the lack of apple pickers available, Gov. William H. Wills this week radiocast an appeal to Vermonters urging men, women and children to volunteer their services for harvesting the bumper apple crop.

Pointing out that the picking season is short and will begin between Sept. 1 and 7, the Governor asked volunteers to notify the nearest office of the United States Employment Service of their availability, immediately. He emphasized that no experience was necessary and anyone who can spare a few hours a day, a week or longer, is likely to be employed.

"If Vermonters answer this call on a patriotic wartime basis," the Governor's appeal read, "we won't have to call on outside sources for help. We must not allow any of the big crop to be lost for lack of pickers."

Vermont's principal orchards are in Windsor, Windham, Bennington, Rutland, Addison, Chittenden and Grand Isle Counties.

Charles H. Blasberg, of Springfield, Vermont Extension Service horticulturist, said that if the orchardists should make their collective needs known in a classified advertisement, the appeal would read something like this:

"WANTED — Several hundred Vermont men, women, boys and girls to pick 885,000 bushels of apples, Sept. 1 to 30. Pay, 10 cents or more per bushel. Good pickers can make $5 or more per day. Part-time or full-time work. Packers wanted also. Apply at once to nearest United States Employment Service Office."

Call of Married Men

Draft boards in Vermont will be calling married men without children into the service by October, according to Maj. Warren B. Steele, Executive Officer at Selective Service headquarters here.

Major Steele said that an attempt would be made to co-ordinate the work of all the boards so that all of them would be calling the next classification at approximately the same time. He added that he did not believe there would be a lag of more than a month.

Debt-Reducing Time

Vermont farmers who are in debt, and 43 per cent of them are, have the best opportunity in years to reduce or pay off their obligations, according to Dr. Roy S. Beck, agricultural economist for the Vermont Agricultural Extension Service. Vermont farm prices are now more favorable in relation to production costs than they have been since before the depression, Dr. Beck added.

"Paying on debt ranks with buying war bonds, keeping the farm in good operating condition and producing farm products efficiently, are ways in which farmers can help themselves and their country most," he said.

Draft Board Promotions

Raymond W. Chisholm, of Montpelier, chief clerk of the Washington County District Draft Board, has been appointed State co-ordinator, a new office recently established to make uniform the work and records of all draft boards in Vermont.

The post, which is a Civil Service position, was announced by Maj. Warren P. Steele, executive officer at Selective Service headquarters.

George J. Mazuzan, assistant clerk of the Washington County District, has been moved up into the chief clerkship and Miss June Adams, of Montpelier, occupational clerk, will become assistant clerk. Her former position will be filled by Mrs. Marion S. Hayward.

Plants Get 'E'

Four Springfield defense plants this week received their "E" flags from the Army and Navy in recognition of their high achievement in the production of war equipment. They were the Jones and Lamson Machine Company, the Fellows Gear Shaper Company, the Bryant Chucking Grinder Company, and the Vermont Foundries, Inc.

Three separate ceremonies marked the presentation of the awards.

United States Senator Warren R. Austin, speaking at the presentations, said, "The inspiration of your service equals in effectiveness the materials supplied to our soldiers. All of us, whether in one of the numerous far-flung theaters of combat or here on the home front, are determined that the meaning of our service and our ordeal shall be known. This ceremony is a vehicle of such publicity. We shall not leave to other generations following us an unfinished job."

Army and Navy officials participating in the ceremonies included Col. S. E. Reimel, Capt. R. B. Clark, Jr., and Capt. E. R. Henning. State representation included Governor Wills, United States Senators Warren R. Austin, and George D. Aiken, Representative Charles A. Plumley and Attorney General Alban J. Parker.

By a Staff Photographer

Marshfield Revels in an Old-Fashioned Country Fair

With Victory Gardens, a Hobby Show, 4-H canning exhibitions, and a crochet contest vying with the Poultry Show and dairy exhibits, one of the first of New England's county fairs opens at Marshfield, Mass., today. Left—Charlotte Still of Brockton holds a Poultry Show duck, which is being admired by little Nancy Hebert of South Weymouth. Center—4-H Clubber Billy Totman of Hay Tot Farm, Stoughton, stands by what he hopes will be a prize winner—his Guernsey calf, Hay Tot's Pauline. Right—Mrs. Gerald O'Donnell, Secretary of the Women's Board, arranges some of the early arrivals in the fancy-work exhibit.

Marshfield's 'Fair of Fairs' To Run 7 Days

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARSHFIELD, Mass., Sept. 1—The seventy-fifth annual Marshfield Fair, described as "the fastest growing fair in New England," opens here today for seven big days—rain or shine—continuing through Labor Day, Sept. 7.

One of the first New England fairs to open, the Marshfield Fair long has held prominence for its old-fashioned hospitality, and this year extends its courtesies to members in uniform of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps. For the first time at any fair, the 25th Infantry, Massachusetts State Guard, will present a review on Sunday, Sept. 6. This also will be known as Children's Day, with youngsters under 13 admitted free.

Emphasizing that "the horse again is king," all horse-drawn vehicles and drivers will be admitted free every day. Wednesday, Sept. 2, will be known as Bicycle Day, with "bike" riders admitted free. On other days, admission to the grounds is 45 cents, plus 5 cents tax; total 50 cents. Children half price, automobiles 25 cents, including free parking.

Bowes Joins WPB Executive Staff

Frederick Bowes, Jr., advertising and publicity manager of the Pitney-Bowes Postage Meter Company, will take up his duties today as a member of the executive staff of the New England office of the War Production Board, according to an announcement made this morning by the Regional Office of War Information.

Mr. Bowes will assist Walter H. Wheeler, Jr., regional director, in the editing of the War Production News, a leaflet issued by the WPB for the benefit of manufacturers in this area who are looking for war contracts. He will also act as liaison man between the OWI and the WPB in gathering and issuing information concerning the activities of the latter.

Waves Subside to the Routine —Advisory Group Arrives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Sept. 1—The life of a Navy "Wave" settled down into something more like the regular "grind" today, as new uniforms came off the fitter's "assembly line," classes began in earnest, and eight members of the Waves Advisory Educational Council arrived to hold their first meeting here at the United States Naval Training School at Smith College.

Lieut. Commander Mildred McAfee, very smart, but admittedly a trifle self-conscious in her new Mainbocher uniform, extended her first visit to the School through today in order that she might personally meet and greet each of the first 46 women now in training, and also join in the discussions of the Advisory Council, of which she is a member-at-large.

The Council, which was formed at the time the Women's Reserve was established on July 30, 1942, is made up of presidents and deans of colleges, with Dean Virginia G. Gildersleeve of Barnard College as its Chairman. Miss Ada Comstock, President of Radcliffe College, is one of the members.

The new ship "Waves" ran into its first squall yesterday when it came to the question of skirt-length for the uniforms. Should all skirts be the same length, regardless of whether a Wave was tall or short?

This was the nautical sticker that sent a special committee, composed of Capt. Herbert W. Underwood, Commanding Officer of the School; Lieut. Commander Wilson B. McCandless, Lieut. Elizabeth B. Crandall, and a former dress shop executive in the person of Lieut. Margaret Cecil of Evanston, Ill., scurrying into conference.

An argument that the same same hem-length for all would look nifty from the sidelines when the girls were marching was finally thrown out for the more practical decision that each girl should have her skirt turned up at the length most becoming.

Director McAfee, after the first review of the girls yesterday, said that they looked to her "like a very hard working group and very able." Within a few weeks the full quota of 129 will be "on deck" for this preliminary training program that precedes the official opening of the School on Oct. 6, when 900 "midshipmen" are expected to start things off with a bang.

'Round-Clock Bond Sale Has Its Glamour

Launching a 24-hour, round-the-clock bond saving drive by the theatrical unit of the War Savings Committee on Boston Common, Hollywood stars attracted a crowd of upwards of 4,000 persons after midnight last night, who spilled out onto Tremont and Boylston Streets to the point where traffic was blocked in two directions.

Most of the gathering throngs were after-theater homegoers suddenly confronted on the Common by Judy Canova, Carol Bruce and Francis Fontain from Hollywood's glamour roles, each with a batch of bonds in hand, a ready smile and a prominent place on the bandstand. Their stock was boomed by the auctioneering voice of L. A. Riggs, famous on stage and radio.

The result of this array of talent in behalf of the round-the-clock sale were several telephone calls asking for high-priced bonds and a direct sale over the bandstand railing of a $2,500 bond. Girls from some of the downtown musical shows paraded through the crowds selling bonds and a $5,000 bond was purchased "over the radio."

Paralleling Boston's bandstand effort was the Town of Natick's dramatic drive to push the town's sale of bonds well over the $1,000,000 mark with a noisy, snappy series of fun-making antics, designed to assist the motion picture industry's nation-wide drive to do its part in the sale of bonds.

First Naval District Issues Call for 50 Navy Chaplains

War Activities in New England

Navy Needs Chaplains—An urgent call for Navy Chaplains—at least 50 from the First Naval District—has been issued by Capt. C. H. J. Keppler, Director of Officer Procurement.

Physical and age requirements have been modified, the announcement said, and many Chaplains who previously were rejected because of visual defects may now be eligible for Naval Reserve Commissions.

Applicants up to 50 years of age will be considered and reserve commissions up to the rank of Lieutenant Senior Grade will be given successful candidates. Previous service chaplains also may be qualified even though older than 50 years.

Candidates for commissions as chaplains must be citizens of the United States, be fully ordained clergyman in the churches they represent and must be in the active ministry.

Navy Airmen Missing—A U. S. Naval plane with its crew of four men, one of them recently cited for his part in an attack against a submarine, was reported by Naval authorities at Newport, R. I., last night as missing at sea. The missing men were listed as: Ensign Richard M. McWilliams, Joplin, Mo.; Aviation pilot, first class, Albert E. Jurca of Meedville, Texas., who participated in an attack against a submarine off the Atlantic coast last March; Aviation Radioman, second class, Robert G. Delaney, Richmond, Va.; Aviation machinists mate, third class, James E. Browning, Effingham, Ill.

Use of V-Mail Urged—Relatives and friends wishing to correspond with men in the armed services at distant stations have been urged to avail themselves of the new, fast V-mail system, which includes photographing of communications on 16-millimeter micro-film and delivery by air.

In the fleet, mail clerks have been supplied with special V-mail forms. Letters written on these blanks and posted for censorship are not read again until they reach the addresses.

In the Hawaiian area V-Mail is photographed on 16-millimeter microfilm spools in Honolulu. These rolls, two of which contain as many letters as an ordinary mailpouch, go to the mainland by the first available air transportation. They rate highest priority. By fast mail train, completed V-mail is then sped to recipients, who get 4 inch by 5½ inch enlargements of the tiny negatives in official envelopes—without charge.

"E" Award Extended—Because of "continued outstanding industrial service in time of war," the Navy Board for production awards has granted the Quincy Adams Yacht Yard a renewal of its "E" award for an additional six months' period dating from August, 1942, it has been announced. A white star will be added to the pennant that flies above the shipyard indicating renewal of the award.

FINAL DAYS of our Summer SALE

Saturday, September 5, at 10 P. M., is the end.

Many one-of-a-kind and discontinued items further drastically reduced. Many irreplaceable values.

OPEN WED. AND SAT. NIGHTS

FERDINAND'S

1240 Washington Street At Dudley Street Terminal BOSTON

Essex County Rent Control In Effect as Lynn Office Opens

The city of Lynn and all of Essex County came under Federal rent control this morning, with the opening of the Essex County Defense-Rental Area office in Central Square, Lynn.

Director of the office is William H. McCarty, and the Office of Price Administration announced the appointment today of six staff workers to aid Mr. McCarty. Rents will be frozen at the level existing as of March 1, 1942, and landlords will begin to register with the rental office Sept. 15.

Chief attorney of the new office will be James J. Brennan of Marblehead, formerly of the Boston law firm of Clark, Vanderhoof and Little, who has, until two months ago, served as both regional and State counsel for the Home Owners Loan Corporation.

Marshall A. Ryder of Lawrence is supervising rent examiner. He was Assistant City Auditor of Lawrence and, for several years, manager of the Mortgage Information Bureau of Greater Lawrence.

Another rent examiner will be Percy L. Martin of Marblehead, for 20 years a real estate man and for 17 years Secretary of the Greater Salem Real Estate Board.

Gabriel M. Mendelsohn of Lynn has been appointed supervising rent inspector. He also is a real estate man of long experience and has served on the Lynn Tax Appeal Board.

Leverett G. Davis of Swampscott will assist Mr. Mendelssohn as a rent inspector. He was chairman of the Middleton Board of Assessors for six years and has served on the executive board of the Essex County Assessors' Association.

Secretary for the office is Miss Marion H. Downey of Lynn, who for eight years has worked with the Home Owners Loan Corporation.

Way Is Sought to Stop Leak Of Men From Soft Coal Mines

An urgent appeal that everything possible be done to stop the flow of manpower away from the bituminous coal mines was made by Edward Page, President of the New England Coal & Coke Company, yesterday in a letter to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

Admitting that, through the co-operation of his company's customer's, reserve stocks of coal had been well built up during the past months, Mr. Page said, "One phase of this matter which gives us great concern is the apparently increasing lag in bituminous coal production, which is largely attributable to loss of labor to the services and to war industries," a situation which he termed so serious that no effort should be spared to prevent it.

Simultaneously with the assurance to Governor Saltonstall by Gov. Dwight H. Green of Illinois that Illinois would "do everything possible" to help New England in its shortage of fuel oil, the Office of Petroleum Co-ordinator is recommending a relaxation of the War Production Board's well-spacing regulations. The WPB will authorize increased drilling of oil wells in Illinois, Southwestern Indiana, and Northwestern Kentucky.

Effective until Jan. 1, the order permits the drilling of wells in sand fields and in sand reservoirs in mixed fields in these areas on a spacing pattern which permits twice as many wells as formerly. The Office of Petroleum Co-ordinator will recommend a further relaxation after Jan. 1 if the 500-mile Texas-to-Illinois pipe line has not been completed by then.

How much of an increase in the East's supply of petroleum this will mean, it was impossible to say accurately, according to Ralph K. Davies, Deputy Petroleum Coordinator, though he added that estimates range from 20,000 to 30,000 barrels daily.

"Whatever the actual gain," said Mr. Davies, "every barrel of increased production will be specifically earmarked for transportation to the Eastern Seaboard, not only during the emergency period of this order, but thereafter for whatever length of time the Eastern consuming centers continue to require the added amounts of oil produced."

Maine Yard Acts On Absentee Men

SOUTH PORTLAND, Maine, Sept. 1 (AP)—An official of the South Portland Shipbuilding Corporation has threatened to dismiss employees who absent themselves from work without sufficient cause, and refer their cases to draft boards.

Carl Klitgaard, deputy to President William S. Newell, said he would resort to such action to prevent the loss of man hours resulting from such absences, particularly of welders. "The yard's loss would be the Army's gain," he said.

Mr. Klitgaard blamed the "voluntary absence of necessary workmen" for the postponement yesterday of the scheduled launching of the Liberty ship James G. Blaine.

Barlow Gets Enough Names

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 1 (AP)—Lester P. Barlow, World War aerial bomb inventor, who five years ago launched a campaign for 10,000,000 signers to a petition for President Roosevelt's impeachment, today announced he had obtained sufficient signatures to run for Congress in the fourth district.

Mr. Barlow's assertion that he had obtained the required 2,000 names to place him on the November ballot as in independent was corroborated by Town Clerk George R. Close, who said he had checked and certified Mr. Barlow's petition.

Mr. Barlow has announced he would campaign on a win-the-war platform.

Bath Police Give Wage Ultimatum

BATH, Maine, Sept. 1 (AP)—Members of this shipbuilding city's police force formally requested wage increases of $10 weekly today, declaring that unless they were forthcoming their resignations would "be considered as effective Saturday, Sept. 12."

The force consists of six Patrolmen and a Night Captain in addition to the City Marshal. The officers now receive $35 weekly. Three officers resigned recently and have not been replaced.

Saltonstall Sets Sunday As Day to Honor Poland

Leverett Saltonstall, Governor of Massachusetts, has asked citizens to observe next Sunday, Sept. 6 as "Polish Day" in commemoration of the German invasion of Poland.

Pay Rises Granted 2,500 Shoe Workers In Haverhill Shops

HAVERHILL, Mass., Sept. 1 (AP)—Twenty-five hundred of this city's 4,000 shoe workers were granted wage increases ranging from 5 to 10 per cent today by Commissioner Maxwell Copelof of the U. S. Conciliation Service, permanent arbiter of wage disputes in the Haverhill area.

Mr. Copelof's action came as a result of failure of the United Shoe Workers of America (C. I. O.) and the Haverhill Shoe Manufacturers Board of Trade to agree on union demands for a straight 10 per cent raise for all workers, submitted early in June.

Some time ago both factions agreed that his decision would be binding.

Those not given raises today have received raises enough since January, 1940, to make further increases at this time unjustified, Mr. Copelof ruled.

The new scale provides for a five per cent boost for cutters, seven and a half per cent for a majority of stitching room operators, and 10 per cent for fancy cutters, the latter being classed as skilled labor.

All in these groups are piece-workers.

Hourly workers were granted a five cents an hour raise.

Return of Auto Plates 25,451 Ahead of 1941

Altogether 70,760 sets of automobile registration plates have been returned to the Registry of Motor Vehicles to date this year, 25,451 more than in the corresponding period a year ago, Chief Accountant William F. Campbell announced today.

Mr. Campbell said that 7,561 sets were returned during August, 1,036 more than in the corresponding month last year.

Milk Hearing at Worcester

A State-wide milk price hearing is to be held in Worcester on Friday, Sept. 4, the Massachusetts Milk Control Board announced today. Adjustment in retail and wholesale milk and cream prices, prevention of a diversion of market supply and avoidance of threatened milk shortages will be major discussion points, the Board said.

Air Express Has Anniversary

Today marks the fifteenth anniversary of air express.

It was in September, 1927 that pilots took off from 21 scattered airports in the United States loaded with the first express packages ever to travel by air in scheduled flight.

Traffic volume increased slowly in the first few years, then sagged during the depression years of 1929-32. In 1933, however, a record of 25,000 shipments was set and from then on the shipment curve pointed upward year by year. In 1941, more than 1,300,000 individual shipments were handled as air express.

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'Jeep Girls' at Willys Factory Build Those Little Army Cars

Continued from Page 1

they exhibit a great deal of enthusiasm and serious determination on the job. They were not hired because of a shortage of men, but because their finger dexterity makes it possible for them to work faster than men.

"Jeep girls" report that their work is much harder than it used to be on pleasure cars "because everything has to be so much tighter" on the little reconnaissance cars that bump over rough terrain on the battlefronts of the world.

Newspaperwomen who visited the Willys assembly line yesterday were taken on a jolty jeep ride that included a climb up and down 12 cement steps in front of the Willys administration building here.

There are a number of cases of mother and daughter working side by side on the jeep hardware line. Most of the "girls" have sweethearts, sons, husbands or brothers in the service.

Slacks are gradually coming into style on the jeep production line, although many of the women still wear cotton dresses. Many are older women who had jobs in the pleasure car industry and came into this new war industry through union seniority.

The only uniformed women at the Willys plant are a corps of secretaries and other girl assistants serving in the United States Ordnance Department office. These girls acquired their olive drab gabardine uniforms a few weeks ago on the suggestion of Lieut. H. O. Jedd, officer in charge.

Despite the distinguishing Ordnance Department "bomb flame" insignia worn on the uniform hats the girls are continually being mistaken for Waacs. Actually, they are only civilian employees of the Ordnance Department.

The girls who work on the jeep and even plant officials are no more certain where the powerful little reconnaissance car got its name jeep than is the average citizen.

"The name may have come from the 'GP'— general purpose—labels on the first Ford reconnaissance cars," said J. W. Frazer, Willys President. "Some people think the soldiers named them after the little fellow with Popeye in the funny papers who can do everything. The Russians call it a 'jeepski.' A 'peep' is only another name for a jeep and not recognized officially. But then neither is 'jeep' actually. The Army designation for the car is '¼-ton 4 x 4 truck.'"

Uses After War

The Willys company has already had numerous inquiries from persons wondering what the Army is going to do with all its jeeps after the war. Farmers say they will make an ideal vehicle for pulling the hay wagon, drawing the plow, and taking the family to church. Cowboys are looking forward to using them to round up cattle. Utility companies want them for installing telephone lines in rough country.

With war a full-time job, automobile officials have had no after-war plans, but, according to Mr. Frazer, are "hopeful that when the time comes we can develop a market throughout the world, especially to take products from the mountains over jungle trails to airfields."

The jeep's unusual pulling ability is due to its four-wheel drive, thrown into use by means of a transfer case next to the transmission.

Postwar Cost Undetermined

Nobody will venture to say exactly what a jeep will cost a civilian after the war. The extra transmission may make it more expensive than a medium-priced touring car. On the other hand, the plethora of metals the nation is now building up may bring the cost down. Running costs will be less since the jeep makes about 25 miles to the gallon on the straightaway.

The most impressive sight at the Willys plant is to see huge cranes swinging boxed-up jeeps onto flat-cars for the first lap of their journey to Russia or the Middle East. With their wheels and windshields removed and packed flat the jeeps are packed in wooden boxes a little larger than the usual upright piano box. Practically all the jeeps turned off the Willys production line today are going into foreign service.

Civilian motorists may some day be sending and receiving messages from automobiles to their home or office as the result of another mass production development at the Willys plant.

Rommel's Army Advances 8 Miles in New Drive

Continued from Page 1

dispersed unusually large German dive-bomber formations.

Armored vanguards of perhaps 141,000 Axis troops between El Alamein and Bengasi were said to have been engaged by light British forces.

German General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel was believed to have begun a large-scale offensive, synchronized with the great battles in southern Russia.

Four Nazi Divisions Form Spearhead

Four German divisions—the 15th and 21st Armored Divisions of 17,000 men and 200 tanks each, the 90th Light Motorized Division of 14,000 men and the 164th Infantry Division of 17,000 men—were said to form the spearhead of the Axis attack.

Parachute troops which arrived in North Africa at the same time as the 164th Division also are believed to be attached to this force.

Two Italian armored divisions, the Ariete and the Littorio of 8,000 men and approximately 150 tanks each, also supply some of the enemy armor. There are six Italian infantry divisions of 10,000 men each in North Africa.

Some Italian divisions, notably the Pavia and Trento, were severely mauled in fighting earlier this summer and may not be at full strength.

It was the view of well-informed British military sources that Marshal Rommel began his offensive earlier than expected because the British rate of reinforcement had been greater than his own despite the long sea journey from the United Kingdom.

Marshal Rommel's supply line, however, has been constantly harried by air attack. He is believed to have resolved to attack before further United Nations reinforcements made an assault impossible and his position untenable.

Prospects of checking Marshal Rommel and counter-attacking in force appear good, although British official comment is guarded.

Rommel Lacks Space Which Helped Before

In this battle Marshal Rommel is denied space necessary for great flanking movements which played so large a part in his previous victories.

The danger to Alexandria is admitted here, but there is an indication that well-informed British circles believe Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, Britain's Middle East Commander, is capable of stopping the drive.

The British War Office announcement early today said Marshal Rommel had sent his forces, "including armor," forward in the region of El Himeimat, 25 miles due south of El Alamein, early yesterday morning.

"They were immediately engaged by our light forces and fighting is proceeding," the announcement said.

The German thrust in the South was accompanied by a "weak" Italian feint against the Allied lines to the north, but the war office said the Italian move was "repulsed with loss to the enemy."

The Axis action did not catch the strengthened and rested United Nations forces off guard because "for some days past there have been signs of renewed activity on Rommel's front," the communique said.

It was June 18 that the Axis launched the offensive which drove the British Army from Libya, recaptured the stronghold of Tobruk and penetrated Egypt to within 65 miles of Alexandria in 12 days.

Germans' Attempt To Avoid Qattara

Since July 1, Marshal Rommel's army has been stalled along a line running from the Mediterranean at a point about 10 miles west of El Alamein south to the Qattara Depression, which he apparently is attempting to skirt on his new drive, launched under more favorable weather conditions.

El Himeimat is a 200-foot peak on the edge of the Depression.

United Nations forces also have been busy. General Alexander succeeded Gen. Sir Claude J. E. Auchinleck in the Egyptian command. New supplies and reinforcements have been streaming into the desert. New American tanks, with their American repair crews, have tried the desert's sand. New United States bombers have been active both over the desert and over the Mediterranean.

Marshal Rommel's tanks are only about 75 miles from the British naval base of Alexandria and about 120 miles from Cairo and 180 miles from the Suez Canal.

Beyond is the strategic link of land which ties the Egyptian front to the battered Russian lines in the Caucasus.

Marshal Rommel's new drive may well be a jab of the southern claw of the pincers which Adolf Hitler hopes to clamp around all the countries of the Middle and Near East. The northern claw already has bitten through the Northern Caucasus and stands now in wild and difficult foothills of the Caucasus Mountains.

Axis Takes Port:

Anapa on Black Sea Lost by Russians

The German High Command declared today that Axis forces, breaking stiff Russian resistance, had reached the coast of the Black Sea below the Kuban River and had occupied the port of Anapa.

Below Stalingrad, the war bulletin said, Nazi infantry and armored forces have widened a gap in the defenses of that Volga River arsenal city and have pushed closer to it.

Extensive naval action accompanying the storming of Anapa by Rumanian troops was indicated by the communiqué, which said Nazi torpedo boats sank two steamers out of a Black Sea convoy and coastal artillery across the Kerch Straits in the Crimea fired two of a Russian formation of torpedo boats. Anapa is 30 miles northwest of the Soviet base of Novorossisk.

The Russians themselves acknowledged that the Germans had deepened a wedge toward Stalingrad from the southwest and infiltrated that city's northwestern defenses, but they emphasized the casualties suffered by the invaders all along the front.

48 Tanks Lost By Nazi Forces

Scattered details reported in the mid-day communiqué indicated Germany's loss of at least 48 tanks and about 2,000 killed.

Russians still menacing the Axis flank within the Don bend waged both offensive and defensive warfare and reports from the Caucasian battlefields declared that Soviet cavalry recaptured a Nazi-occupied village south of Krasnodar.

German naval parties are attempting to raid the Caucasian coast in conjunction with the overland drive from Krasnodar, but these are being broken up, a Pravda dispatch from the Black Sea Fleet declared.

The Communist Party newspaper said Russians were striking at German-held ports with gunboats, torpedoboats and planes.

Tremendous new forces of men and machines were reported moving up to bolster the Axis assault upon Stalingrad.

Pravda said the Germans, hurrying ammunition, food and fuel to their forces fighting between the Don and the Volga, were using squadrons of transport planes and long lines of trucks guarded by tanks.

A searing heat wave beat down upon this front between the Volga and Don and Soviet dispatches said the only relief found by the soldiers fighting across the sunparched steppes was in the partial shade provided by smoke rising from the battlefields.

Water Shortage Becomes Acute

Water was becoming more and more of a problem for both sides because normally filled streams had run dry.

In one area the opposing Russians and Germans were locked in a struggle for a well situated in no-man's land.

Even at night the heat was described as so intense that candles melted in dugouts.

The battle for water became so urgent that tanks were converted into water carriers loaded with everything from pots and buckets to barrels.

The heat wave was local, for Moscow was enjoying the coolest days since last spring while to the west of the Capital rains drenched the fighting front, slowing operations.

The Government newspaper Izvestia said that northwest of Stalingrad the Germans had failed to achieve even the smallest success in the past two days despite the arrival of storm trooper divisions and Italian, Hungarian and Rumanian reinforcements.

Izvestia said that Soviet marines had joined the fighting in this sector and that their counterattacks aided in capture of fortifications guarding a communications line.

Chinese Advance:

New Gains for Chiang As Japanese Flee

The Chinese "made further advances in pursuit of the retreating Japanese" in Western Chekiang Province after annihilating more than half of the enemy forces occupying Sungyang which fell late last week, the High Command said.

As Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's men continued their offensive which has netted more than 200 miles of the Chekiang-Kiangsi railway, American bombers struck three sharp blows at the Japanese air base in Northern Burma at Myitkyina. The RAF attacked river craft at Akyab.

With the Burmese monsoon approaching its finish, the Myitkyina base could be used effectively should the Japanese attempt an invasion of the southern province of Yunnan through which the Burma Road courses. Chinese intelligence places the Japanese strength in Burma at five divisions and growing.

The communiqué mentioned no locations of fighting in Chekiang or Kiangsi in Eastern China, nor did it refer to the Chinese operation in Kwangtung where the Japanese were last reported driven to within 40 miles of Canton, large metropolis of the south.

Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, Commander of the United States Air Forces in China, said three large fires were started in Myitkyina.

New Guinea:

Japanese Attack On Kokoda Front

The Japanese have launched a strong attack on the Kokoda Front of New Guinea, mountainous no-man's-land between Japanese-held Buna and the United Nations advanced base at Port Moresby, a Reuters field dispatch said.

Some Australian advance posts were abandoned under vigorous Japanese pressure, but the United Nations positions were being restored after heavy fighting, the dispatch said. The main defense line was reported intact.

Although the invaders struck hard, the Australians escaped being trapped and many casualties were inflicted in close fighting, the dispatch said.

United Nations fighter planes roared above the Milne Bay jungles of Eastern New Guinea, attacking Japanese remnants left by the veteran Australian land troops who were mopping up the enemy.

A severe night attack was made on the Japanese air base at Lae, 400 miles to the northwest, and skirmishes on land developed at near-by Salamaua.

The known Japanese surviving the United Nations ambush at Milne Bay were pushed back into a narrow peninsula north of the bay. Day-long reconnaissance flights failed to uncover any evidence of Japanese troops, installations or stores beyond in the thick jungle. The pilots, however, saw three damaged barges and three tanks bogged in the mud.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's bombers dropped 10 tons of explosives on the Lae airdrome, leaving it smoking and battered.

United States B-17 and B-26 bombers delivered the attack, starting fires visible for 30 miles and damaging a number of grounded planes. The epemy was evidently caught by surprise because no planes rose to intercept and only meager ground fire was thrown up.

Sinkings:

Loss of 3 Ships In Atlantic Told

Two additional sinkings in June—the United Nations' worst month in the submarine battle of the Western Atlantic—and another in April have been disclosed by the United States Navy. But announcements of sinkings in July and August indicated that Axis submarines were gradually losing the fight.

Latest sinking releases brought the Associated Press total of ships announced sunk in the Western Atlantic since the attack on Pearl Harbor to 451. The ship announced as sunk in April had already been included in the total in May on the basis of announcement from Cuba.

One hundred and eleven ships have been announced as sunk in June, 45 in July and 23 in August. The totals represented an average of less than two ships a day since the United States entered the war.

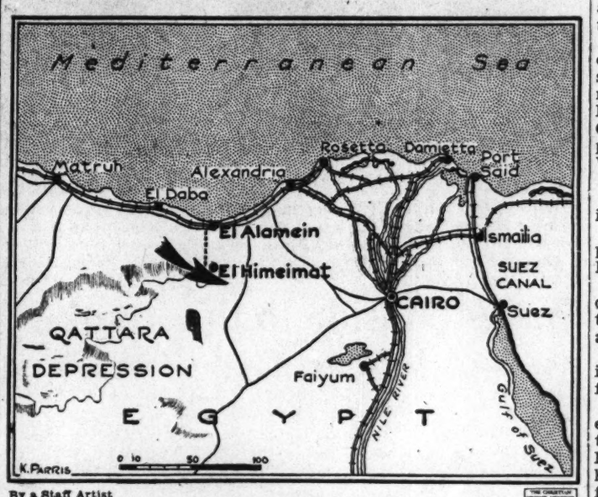
The United States Navy announced that more than 150 warships, including many small vessels, would be launched or have their keels laid on Labor Day—termed by the Navy "another victory."

A national registration of former merchant marine seamen and ship officires will begin Sept. 8, it was announced, to determine how many experienced men are available for sea duty. Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, War Shipping Administrator, said more than 100,000 seamen and officers would be needed to sail the 2,300 new ships to be built by the end of next year.

By a Staff Artist

Battle for the Caucasus

Black arrows indicate main points of German attack, white arrows main points of Russian resistance. Black arrow in the south points to Anapa, Black Sea port seized by the Axis. Approximate line of battle front indicated by broken line.



By a Staff Artist

War Moves Shift to Egypt

Black arrow shows point of Marshal Rommel's attack against the Allied forces. Short broken line indicates line held by Axis forces for two months.

'Superior U. S. Force' Warning to Japanese

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 1

The Japanese people, who were told after the battle of the Coral Sea that the United States Pacific Fleet had been annihilated, now are being warned to be prepared for new attacks by a "superior force," the Office of War Information reported yesterday.

OWI quoted Capt. Hideo Hiraide, Japanese Naval spokesman, as saying, "The enemy could not be completely annihilated," and warning the people to expect fresh attacks.

"When America comes forth to the attack against us with a superior force, we must be prepared to meet them with a force that could not be overpowered," he added.

National Draft

Continued from Page 1

tion. Calls should then be levied upon boards with substantial numbers of registrants having collateral dependents until a reasonable uniformity among local boards in your State has been accomplished."

Collateral dependents, as they are defined in a previous memorandum are: Wives or children (with whom the registrant does not maintain a bona fide family relationship in his home); parents, brothers, sisters, grandparents, grandchildren, divorced wives, persons under 18 years of age whose support has been assumed in good faith, or persons of any age physically or mentally handicapped whose support has been assumed in good faith.

As soon as local boards have reconsidered the classification of all registrants having collateral dependents, and have notified the State Director of that fact, the current memorandum instructs that they then should reopen and reconsider the classification of all registrants who have wives (but no children) with whom they maintain a bona fide family relationship in their homes.

RAF Raids Leave Seven Out of 3,500 Houses in Dunkirk

LONDON, Aug. 30 (ONA)—A Vichy radio commentator, appealing for nation-wide assistance to the Vichy regime in coping with one of its "gravest problems," said that due to RAF raids, only seven houses remain habitable in Dunkirk out of a prewar total of 3,500.

In the district or Le Havre, he said, the population of this once prosperous port area had diminished from 200,000 before the war to 135,000. Only 8,000 children are left in the city. Each night an estimated 15,000 inhabitants trek out of the city to the comparative security of the suburbs to avoid the RAF bombers. An average of 3,000 persons daily are dependent on communal kitchens for their meals since they do not have their own cooking facilities due to the wrecking of the gas and electricity supplies.

A single daylight raid recently, according to the Vichy announcer, killed 35 persons and hospitalized 65, although the raid lasted only 30 seconds.

Other channel towns, he concluded, are suffering in a similar degree.

Camacho Elected to Head New Steel Mill in Mexico

MONCLOVA, Mexico, Sept. 1 (AP)—President Avila Camacho today was elected President of the new steel mill at this Coahuila railroad center being built with the aid of a United States loan.

Indalecio Prieto, former Premier of the Spanish Republic, was named as one of the directors.

Nation-Wide Meat Rationing Now in Order on U. S. Program

Continued from Page 1

cheese, poultry, fish and beans as substitutes. The committee in a few days will suggest ways to save meat, including, possibly, "meatless days."

Speed Sought

The committee asked the OPA, which handles rationing, to speed up its preparations for the meat system, but called attention to the fact that it will take several months to put into effect a satisfactory program. An official said four months was the present estimate of the time required.

Details of the system, including its use in restaurants, have not yet been worked out, it was stated.

The quota system which will be applied shortly to sales of meats by packers will cover all beef, veal, pork, lamb, mutton and sausage as also will the consumer rationing plan.

The committee emphasized that the prospective meat allotment will provide the nation with a top-notch diet when increased supplies of poultry, cheese and dry beans are taken into consideration. The 2½-pound weekly meat allowance to Americans contrasts with the one pound allowance in Britain, the 12 ounces in Germany and the five ounces in Belgium.

The recommendations are based on a six-day study of the meat-supply problem by such government agencies as the Army, Navy, Lease-Lend Administratiion, WPB, OPA, Agriculture and State Departments and Board of Economic Warfare.

Objectives Named

Two principal objectives were in view:

To assure adequate meat supplies for the military services and lease-lend.

To bring about an equitable distribution throughout the country and the population of the meat available for civilians.

Secretary Wickard, in reviewing the committee's study, said the following facts stood out:

"1. The total supply is the largest on record. Live-stock production is the greatest in history. Packers are handling and will handle more meat than ever before. For the present marketing year the meat output of America will be over 24,000,000,000 pounds.

"2. The total demand is also the largest on record. Our fighting forces need large quantities of our meat. Our allies need large supplies. Military and lend-lease schedules now call for about 6,000,000,000 pounds, and may go higher if ships become available. On top of that, our civilian population, with the highest incomes on record, working harder than ever before, want more meat than ever before. They would take about 21,000,000,000 pounds this year.

"3. The total demand adds up to more than the total supply: 27,000,000,000 pounds of demand; 24,000,000,000 pounds of supply.

"4. We can't take the meat away from our fighting men. Also we must keep sending our allies enough to sustain their war effort."

Support Pledged

CHICAGO, Sept. 1 (AP)—The American Meat Institute last night pledged support of "any plans the Government may have" to ease current meat shortages and guard supplies for the armed forces and the United Nations by means of rationing and packers' sales quotas.

The Institute, spokesman for the nation's leading packers, said, "We hope that whatever plans finally are developed will get meat supplies in balance with livestock supplies and that they will provide the livestock industry with encouragement to raise and feed animals in order that finished animals will produce sufficient meat to meet the Government's plans for increased production."

Canada Holds Off

OTTAWA, Sept. 1 (AP)—J. G. Taggart, Foods Administrator of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, said last night there is no need of meat rationing in Canada "so far as our domestic situation is concerned."

Commenting on United States plans for meat rationing, Mr. Taggart added: "Of course, I can't say how future developments outside of our domestic sphere might affect meat—or any other commodity for that matter."

For instance, he said, any unusually heavy demand from Britain for meat might necessitate rationing in Canada.

Axis Disappointed in Far East; Japan Keeps All the Profits

Continued from Page 1

more than three months and then was released from jail reportedly only because of the strongest objections by Rome.

In other cities of occupied Asia the same thing has been true. Germans have been forced to wear arm bands in some places. They have been unable to obtain gasoline for their autos. They have been chivvied by the Japanese in a way that makes many of them wonder if Japan includes Germany on its list of enemy countries.

To an American one of the strangest aspects of the Axis "friendship" is the high degree of scorn which the Germans hold for Japan. For years I have heard Germans laugh at the Japanese, and the Japanese successes of the past eight months have not changed them. Two years ago a German friend, coming through Shanghai from Tokyo, waxed bitter about Japan and Japanese duplicity.

"One thing at least," he said in conclusion, "I'm sure that if Japan ever gets in a war with America, Japan will get the beating of her life and nobody will cheer more than I will. But if Japan and Germany ever go to war, I'm going to be the first German to volunteer."

Successes Surprised Nazis

Japan's successes in the war to date have surprised few people as much as the Germans who have been in the Far East. A Nazi businessman I knew before the war showed me an invitation he had received to a reception at the Japanese Consulate "to celebrate the first series of Japanese victories."

"What's the matter with them—the first series?" he said. "Do they think they're going to be lucky forever?"

A newspaper friend who was arrested in Tokyo in December told his police questioner he had better conduct the questioning more slowly because when the police finished with the Americans they had in custody they would have nothing else to do.

"Oh, that's all right," the policeman said, "there are a lot of Germans."

The reason for the double-barred animosity is simple enough. The Japanese have no intention of giving away any of the fruits of their victories, particularly to a nation that has given evidence of the voracious appetite of Germany. Nor does Germany have any desire to see what it considers a second-rate inferior people hoard the vast resources of Asia which Berlin eyes greedily. Japan feels quite sure that a victorious Germany would not forever be satisfied seeing the oil and rubber and tin of southern Asia going elsewhere than where Germany wanted it to go. Nor does Japan think that a Germany victorious over Russia would be content to split Siberia with Tokyo. Japan has no desire to see the Luftwaffe at Vladivostok.

Asia for the Asiatics"

Equally, the Germans know that Japanese eradication of American and British business from China will not long precede German business from the same areas. "Asia for the Asiatics" which Japanese propagandists have been busy mouthing is as understandable to a Nazi as it is to an American—and means the same thing.

"Japan, Germany good friends," an exhilarated Japanese Army officer told a German guest at a social function a year ago. "You will be last people we eliminate from East Asia."

One result has been a Nazi attempt to win other friends in China, namely, in Wang Ching-wei's puppet government of Nanking. Wang has no power, naturally, and personally will not be unable to win a pardon from a victorious Chungking. But he does have followers who probably would be able to do so, and the Nazi political machine is a far-sighted one that is willing to wait for tomorrow. Japanese on the scene eye the courtship with distrust.

Marriage of convenience though it is, however, the Axis pact has been and will continue to be not a political but a military weapon in the hands of America's enemies. Gen. Motoyuki Yamashita, commander of the Malayan campaign, spent months in Germany last year absorbing the Reichswehr's methods and theories.

Expected Fall of Russia

Some American observers believe Japan launched its attack against the United States and Britain on the basis of German assertions that Moscow was about to fall and in the concurrent belief that that would mean Anglo-American pre-occupation with the Atlantic and with Europe, allowing the Pacific to go by default.

It is true that the German Ambassador, Gen. Eugen Ott, was active in Tokyo just prior to the war's outbreak attempting to persuade the Japanese to that belief. It is equally true that within a few days after Pearl Harbor the Germans' Moscow drive was halted. Not until the war is over, if then, will the world know whether a Tokyo belief in a German triumph against the Soviets was the final factor or only the contributing one that sent the planes over Hawaii.

Both Japan and Germany are fighting their own wars, suspicious of the other and ambitious only for themselves. Certainly the United States has little to fear from the political side of the Axis. If it can protect itself and its Allies from the military nutcracker of that document the Axis as such will cease to have any meaning.

Four Indian Defense Vacancies Are Filled

LONDON, Sept. 1 (CP)—Four vacancies on the National Defense Council of India have been filled with the appointment of Sir Kurma Reddi, R. P. Masani, Rajnath Kunzru, and F. R. Anthony, it was announced Aug. 30.

The Council was formed last October of representatives of the Indian States and British India to make suggestions to the Viceroy and the Executive Council for mobilizing India's war effort.

Sir Kurma was Chief Minister to the Government of Madras and leader of the National Democratic Party of Madras. He was an Indian delegate to the League of Nations Assembly. Mr. Masani is Vice-Chancellor of Bombay University, and Mr. Kunzru is a member of the All-India Council of the National Liberal Federation. Mr. Anthony is a barrister of the Inner Temple, a nominated member of the Legislative Assembly representing the Anglo-Indian community.

Japanese Drive on Siberia In 1942 Is in Balance

Continued from Page 1

mote tension and alarm on both sides. Fighting Chinese, in particular, and others, including Uncle Sam, to a somewhat less degree, have been disposed to wish that Japan and the U. S. S. R. would get to work on one another. But this far it has not suited the book of either Japan or Russia to fall in with such reasoning.

Will Be All or Nothing

One great point must be kept well in view before jumping to the conclusion that Japan will, indeed must, attack Russia soon. That is the irrevocability of the step. When Japan finally precipitates such a situation there can be no such drawing back as is possible at many other points—it is in to the finish—and moreover, it is unleashing enemy weapons bound to strike hard, at close range, into its most vulnerable home areas. Japan is well aware of all this as many of the so-called experts of other countries seem not to have been.

Through a long series of trial engagements, Japan's army convinced itself, long before Germany purchased expensive education, that Russia was no military push-over. The lessons learned at Nomonhon and one or two other tes' battles were well assimilated by Nipponese warriors. In these outgrowths of border clashes, Japan's military machine ran into punishment by tanks, planes and artillery such as it never felt before and has hardly felt since. Japan has shown pretty clearly that it wanted Russia to be a much-chastened opponent before it took on a full-dress offensive against an enemy which, in normal trim, was able to deal out such devastating blows.

The problem is not wholly one of Russia itself. Japan is well aware that the United States waits only for Russian permission to utilize Vladivostok and Kamchatka as bases from which to launch bomber airplane blasts against Japan from short range. What that would mean needs no great stretch of the imagination. It may constitute one of the greatest factors in pacifying Tokyo's firebrands so far as provocative action against Russia is concerned.

Would Have Meant War

At the beginning of the Japanese-American hostilities a great many Americans presumed that Russia would promptly make airplane fields available for attack against Japan—but neither the Russians nor the Japanese shared any such view, and Ambassador Maxim Litvinoff is known to have been blunt in assuring Washington auditors that there was no way Russia could grant such a thing to America without having it considered by Japan a cause of war with Russia, something Russia emphatically did not intend to invite while it was fighting for its national life with Germany. While Russia at no time regarded this, any more than the Russo-Japanese nonaggression pact, as a guarantee against Japanese attack, it nevertheless kept Russia from being in the position of making an initial move toward hostilities.

That Russia will in any presently discernible future make a move toward war with Japan is highly unlikely. Historically, the U. S. S. R. has been disinclined to fight with Japan on any scale although the Soviet Union has not hesitated to mix with Japanese forces in the border embroilments already mentioned. But the theory there was that the best guarantee against major hostilities was to show strength and determination in relatively small clashes. On occasion Russia has backed away from difficult positions, as when the Soviet position in Northern Manchuria was liquidated through sale of the Russian interest in the Chinese Eastern Railway after China, the junior partner in this enterprise, had been knocked out of Manchuria altogether by the Japanese in the fall of 1931.

Be Wary and Keep Alert

Russia's atttitude on the whole situation seems to have been to walk softly and carry a big stick. The Soviet forces in Siberia probably still number not less than 600,000 men, all tough and trained for endurance of the coldest weather conditions or other hardships. Japan, too, for years has worked to acclimatize troops to the fierce Siberia winter. Russian war material is conceded to be good, comprising tanks, planes and other weapons similar to those employed against the Germans. No matter how dire the peril from Hitler has been, it is believed that Russia never has seriously weakened her Far East defenses or its vigilance.

As previously indicated, one of the greatest deterrents from the Japanese point of view is that in other war theaters—Burma-India, the approaches to Australia—special military and naval force can be employed in a trial thrust and then drawn back without essentially changing the position, but once Russia is attacked a wholly new factor has been brought into play which would prove both relentless and punishing in home territory where Japan can least "take it." There is another point. Japan's great successes in the South have been due to, or participated in by, its Navy. If it tackles Siberia it's all up to the Army, or virtually all. The Navy could play a part, certainly, but the more Japan went on in this campaign the more the burden would fall upon the Army. And the Army's record is as patchy as its strength is spread out.

The crisp bright days of a Manchuria-Siberia autumn make fine fighting weather. But that would favor Russia as much as Japan and it would be followed by a winter favoring Russian defense more than Japanese offense. Above all, Japan wants no dropping of bombs on major Japanese cities by Russian and American planes during either the clear days of fall or the more murky, yet by no means unflyable, days of winter.

Even a few raids might wreck such damage as to cripple the possibility of maintaining present southern gains. And the one thing Japan knows is that the bombers will come. That single certainty keeps all else still uncertain—and such a position might continue, uncomfortable and unsatisfactory as that must be to

Nevertheless a sufficiently serious setback to Russia in Europe might always prove a temptation to the Japanese militarists that they could not resist.

Ethiopia Under Own Rule As British Troops Depart

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 1—Arrival here of the new Ethiopian Minister to Britain coincides with announcement that British troops are being withdrawn from that country and that only the Legation Guard and a few specialists now remain in Addis Ababa.

Thus an important milestone has been reached not only for Haile Selassie's Empire but for the war itself. Ethiopia—first victim of totalitarian aggression in the west and first country to be freed of its invaders by the democracies—can now be said to enjoy virtually complete peace.

The new Ethiopian envoy, Prof. Ayalla Gabre, a Judge and former Director of the Addis Ababa Municipality, will, however, have plenty to do.

Special British Rights

Relations between Britain and Ethiopia are regulated by terms of a special treaty under which British troops continue to be stationed in certain small areas, and Britain still retains certain special interests and responsibility arising out of the geographical and military situation in that part of the African Continent.

Within Ethiopia itself, political peace and departure of most of the British troops doesn't mean the solution of all of the Emperor's problems. On the contrary, economic difficulties in particular are serious.

Unemployment already presents something of a problem. Furthermore, the readjustment brought about by the defeat of Italy is by no means complete.

British Ready to Help

The British Government made clear its willingness to help in the solution of these problems if called upon, and if war demands elsewhere permit.

Haile Selassie's attitude so far, however, has been one of wanting to work out his own solutions as far as possible. For instance, although invited to do so he has so far shown no desire to align himself with the other United Nations or adhere to the Atlantic Charter.

At the moment Ethiopia's preoccupation is naturally with its own internal problems. Arrival of the new Minister here, combined with news of the progressive withdrawal of British troops, marks a significant stage in the liberating process for which the war is being fought. For Ethiopians, the postwar era has begun.

Here Italians Are Free

Wide World

Conference of Free Italians in Montevideo, Uruguay

The Pan-American Conference of Free Italians, inaugurated here by Prof. Alberto Peccorini, represents all Italian communities in Latin America and the United States, the majority of which are thought to be opposed to the Mussolini regime. The above group includes Mrs. Paulina Luisi; William Dawson, United States Ambassador; Ralph C. S. Stevenson, British Ambassador; Jose de Neeff, Belgian Ambassador; Professor Peccorini; Serafino Romualdi, representative of the Massini Society of New York; Virginio Piccinini; Dr. Emilio Frugoni; Nicolas Gilla, and Augusto Barcia, former Minister of the Republican Spanish Government.

Second Front Can Win, Polish Premier Feels

LONDON, Sept. 1 (AP)—The Allied raid on Dieppe "proved that an invasion of the Continent is absolutely feasible," Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, Premier of Poland, said today in a statement marking the third anniversary of the Nazi invasion of Poland.

"The American Army, gathering in Britain, and the Allies' shattering superiority in the air show what the Germans have to expect in the future," General Sikorski said. The entry of the United States into the war "automatically de the start of the war and an even

The Polish Premier said the Nazis had three armies for defense of the western coast of Europe.

He declared he thought a "period of gradual exhaustion" for the enemy had started and that would "weaken him in a moral and physical respect and prepare the way for final triumph."

He estimated that German losses were about 1,500,000 fatalities and 3,000,000 wounded, and that the Nazis had lost 10,000 planes on the Western and Southern Fronts since the start of the war and in even greater number on the Russian Front.

The loss of 50,000 trained air force men had forced Marshal Hermann Göring to shorten the training period thus lowering the value of his air force, General Sikorski continued.

The German Navy, he said, had lost two battleships, five cruisers, 19 destroyers and more than 80 auxiliary vessels.

The decision of Brazil in declaring war against Germany and Italy, he went on, "best demonstrates Germany's position."

"The step taken by the South American democracy is the answer to the arrogant Hitlerite boasts and is more effective in that it is given at the end of the third year of war in a period of the greatest military effort of the Third Reich. It is also an act of faith in the certainty of victory for the United Nations."

Polish Ideals Lead

LONDON, Sept. 1 (ONA)—The ideals for which Poland stood on Sept. 1, 1939, when it resisted Nazi Germany, have become the ideals for which "the world of freedom and humanity is fighting against the world of slavery and evil," Count Edward Raczynski, acting Polish Foreign Minister, declared today on the third anniversary of Poland's entrance into the war.

"The third year has passed since Poland stood to arms in defense of her rights as an independent State and opposed the German storm," Count Raczynski declared. "Despite her unequal strength, the Polish Nation did not hesitate for a moment and risked everything—her independent existence and the freedom of every individual as a Pole and citizen.

"The Polish Nation did this in the conviction that her self-sacrifice in the cause of the highest ideals of humanity would not be left unanswered and that all freedom-loving nations would follow in the trail of Poland to oppose the barbaric system of Germany.

"Poland was not mistaken. She was indeed followed by Britain and France immediately and today, the whole world, headed by the United States, China and Russia, is fighting in alliance with Poland and Britain and the ideals for which Poland bravely faced the Germans on Sept. 1, 1939, have become the ideals for which the world of freedom and humanity is fighting against the world of slavery and evil."

'Underground' in Italy Working for Allies

By Mario Rossi
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In Italy, as elsewhere under the German jackboot, men and women are laboring in secret and at great risk to undermine the strength of the Axis and to bring about a rebirth of freedom through a United Nations victory.

These valiant allies of the democracies are spreading anti-Fascist and anti-German propaganda by word of mouth, distributing pro-Allied literature, and engaging in acts of sabotage wherever possible.

For obvious reasons few details of this "fifth column" activity inside Italy can be divulged. We must be content with knowing that it is going on—and apparently going on in increasing volume.

[The Overseas News Agency recently reported in a dispatch from Berne, Switzerland, that the Italian "black market" has been increasingly active, so much so that even the clergy has been "invited" by the Government to denounce hoarding from the pulpits. Acceleration of "black market" activities has long been a favorite tactic of "fifth column" groups seeking to disrupt a nation's economic life.]

Tradition of Conspiracy

Recent reports from Italy tell how concentration camps and prisons are being filled with members of the underground movement.

The Italian tradition of conspiracy dates back to the wars of Independence, known as the Risorgimento. This tradition was reborn under Fascism after 50 years of peaceful democratic life.

Up to 1937, when Germany invaded Austria, underground activities in Italy had been organized, in large majority, by political parties with headquarters outside the country.

With the Anschluss, however, everybody realized the German menace to Italy, and knew that thousands of Germans were in Italy to direct its national life; this naturally hurt the pride of Italians as members of an independent nation.

Since then, thousands of groups have been born spontaneously, without political background.

Many separate groups exist in a single city, and are ignorant of one another's existence. They represent every shade of ideology, from Communistic to democratic.

Different groups often take the same names, such as "Matteotti," "Garibaldi," or "Free Italy," thus giving the false impression that all groups bearing the same name are parts of a single organization.

Mistaken Assumption

It was perhaps because numerous groups chose the name of Matteotti that the American press reported the existence of a single organization having such a name, and comprising no less than 200,000 adherents. This could not be the case.

The adherents of any group must be limited in number. Organizations often are disbanded by the police; others take their place—and often their names.

[The Associated Press reported in a dispatch from Montevideo, Uruguay, on Aug. 18, that Count Carlo Sforza, a Foreign Minister in pre-Fascist Italy, had undertaken the task of forming an Italian National Council for unification of anti-Fascist Italians in a movement against both the Mussolini regime and the monarchy. Count Sforza was selected to lead the movement at the first Pan American Conference of Free Italy.]

Before 1937, most of Italy's anti-Fascists were members of the old generation, those who, after Signor Mussolini had usurped dictatorial powers, continued their opposition illegally.

Before the invasion of Austria, anti-Fascism had little influence over the youth, especially university students. They had been children when Signor Mussolini came to power, and could not remember the preceding regimes. Fascism took care to color their historical education.

History Distorted

They were told that liberal Italy had been vile and ineffectual, and had not been taken seriously by the other nations. But after Signor Mussolini came to power the chiefs of government of the principal democratic nations went to Rome to confer with him and, before returning home, always made some declaration favorable to Fascism.

Italian youth sincerely believed that the democratic nations were in complete moral and political disintegration—as Italy before Fascism—and they trusted in a regime of force and of so-called order to revive Italy.

They couldn't know anything about democracy since they could read only the Fascist press and were not allowed to travel outside Italy. With military parades and plenty of sport, Fascism never left them time to think. So youth was brought up in the belief that Fascism truly represented Italy.

The falsity of this conviction, however, began to become clear to them when Signor Mussolini allowed Germany to occupy Austria, and thus to menace Italian independence. The real situation was fully revealed to them when Signor Mussolini gave the Germans control of Italy's key positions.

From that moment, youth began to grow nearer to the old generation. It wasn't true, after all, that liberal Italy was so miserable, they thought.

Two Groups United

Today, the young men and the middle-aged ones are united in Italy for the fight against Fascism. This is the essential character of Italy's second "underground."

Its character of spontaneity becomes clearer when it is realized that the scattered groups of malcontents can have almost no contact with the Italian exiles. The generation brought up under Fascism does not know them, since the Italian press never has published their names and activities.

Moreover, with the war, any contact between Italian anti-Fascists and exiles became almost impossible. Most of the political parties directed from abroad were disbanded when the Germans invaded France. Furthermore, in Italy the old-time anti-Fascists were considered out-of-date, incapable of comprehending the new situation.

Thus, the new "underground," which unites women and men of every age and profession, differs from the first by its character of spontaneity. It sprang from a new ideological revolt against Signor Mussolini and Fascism which sold out Italy to the Germans whom the Italians have despised for centuries.

Many of Italy's most active anti-Fascists have been fighting Signor Mussolini from the time when, in an attempt to make such resistance illegal, he took upon himself and his Party unlimited power.

Clandestine Papers

Clandestine anti-Fascist newspapers have been in existence since 1925. One of the most important of these was that published by Carlo Rosselli.

The period between 1929 and 1937 was the time of the activities of the group "Justice and Liberty" founded and lead by Signor Rosselli, who lived in exile in Paris. In 1937 Signor Rosselli was assassinated by Frenchmen said to be in Italian pay.

Members of this group were arrested in 1930, but their trials, which followed in 1931, and especially those of Rossi and Bauer, brought great popularity to the anti-Fascist movement in Italy.

From 1931 until 1937, the underground movement was slow and ineffective. But with the invasion of Australia it reappeared spontaneously and on a vast scale throughout Italy.

Two different factors have made the work of the underground movement extremely difficult: First, the activity of the OVRA, that is to say the Organization for Vigilance and Repression of Anti-Fascism, and, second, the attitude of the Democracies toward Italy and Fascism.

The entire activity of the OVRA tends to allow the Italians to speak against Fascism but not to act. Italians are free to joke about Fascism, to tell funny stories against Signor Mussolini and the other party heads, but at the first sign of action against the regime the OVRA intervenes.

With regard to the democracies, it must be said that their attitude toward Fascism before the war contributed in no slight measure to making the activities of the underground movement difficult. For 20 years Fascism was recognized as the legal government of Italy and was eulogized by the chiefs of state of the democracies, who considered the opponents of Fascism as outlaws, thus hampering the latter's activities.

Even today, the favorable attitude of the democracies toward the monarchy and reactionary Roman Catholics is considered as a barrier between the democratic powers and those Italians who are striving to overthrow the Fascist Regime.

The Italian underground movement could become an important ally of the United Nations on condition that the latter recognize the Italian people as their sole ally in Italy, and promise to respect the frontiers of the peninsula and to leave the Italians free to choose the regime they want.

Hitler-Duce to Confer?

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 31

A foreign diplomatic source who could not be quoted by name said today he had received unconfirmed advices from the continent indicating that Hitler and Mussolini would confer soon on the dual problems of campaigns in Russia and Africa.

The meeting probably will take place at Hitler's Russian front headquarters, the source said, adding that he had heard that the Italian Premiér "has some complaints to make," possibly over the use of Italian troops and certain phases of collaboration within Italy.

According to a Moscow radio broadcast, the conference has been called to iron out clashes of interest over Axis-controlled Europe. It said Italian elements dissatisfied with the Mussolini foreign policy were critical of recent Fascist press outlines of Italy's requirements as too vague and too modest, especially as regards Italian designs on French possessions along the Mediterranean shore.

Hitler Asks 'Highest Sacrifices'

BERLIN. From German broadcasts. Sept. 1 (AP)—Adolf Hitler called upon the German people to make "the highest of its sacrifices" this year as Germany started its fourth year of war today.

In urging this sacrifice at the opening of the winter relief campaign last night, Hitler said that "in this most tremendous struggle of all times, the German soldier is making his heavy sacrifice in battle under scarcely imaginable deprivations."

His appeal to the German people was made from his headquarters and was read over the German radio.

He said "the greater part of the European nations and also the peoples of the Far East" have joined the Nazis in an alliance of loyalty "which will prevent our countries from becoming the prey of Bolshevik barbarism or Jewish Anglo-Saxon capitalistic exploitations."

He said the effort of the Allies "to starve the European peoples" has failed and the war would end with a "decisive victory of the have-nots."

Hitler continued:

"If American and British agents maintain today that they want to establish a new and better world structure than theirs had been, it would not have been necessary for them to attack the German Reich of all nations because National Socialism has solved Germany's problems long ago, or is about to successfully solve them.

"The attempt of the international benefactors of mankind—Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin—to starve the European people has failed."

Even the highest sacrifices on the home front, Hitler said, "will accomplish only a fraction of what our armed forces on land and sea and in the air are achieving."

"In the year 1939 and 1940, yes, perhaps even in the year 1941, our opponents may have thought they would be able to cast the German people into the conditions of 1918," Hitler continued. "That would be slavery of a still worse type than that under the Treaty of Versailles.

"It is the task of the front and of the German working people at home more and more to destroy this hope of international gold hyenas and Bolshevist beasts and to make it plain to them that this war cannot end with the possibility of further exploitations by the prosperous nations, but by a decisive victory of the have-nots."

Sale of Carrots To Aid Prisoners

GRANTS, N. M., Sept. 1 (AP)—New Mexico, which sent 1,400 soldiers to the Philippines, today sent 348 crates of carrots to the New York market—and the carload shipment is expected to bring at least $32,500 for the relief of prisoners held in the islands by the Japanese.

Gov. John E. Miles loaded the last of the crates, to be sold at auction in New York Sept. 9. The price, shippers who contributed the produce hope, will equal the $32,500 paid at a similar sale last week for a carload of California lettuce.

If the Japanese won't allow help to reach the prisoners, speakers said, the money will be held in trust for the prisoners—or their families.

Marine Corps Open To Civilian Fliers

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (AP)—The Marine Corps announced yesterday that qualified civilian aircraft pilots may apply for flight commissions in the Marine Corps Reserve.

Individuals accepted and commissioned will be given duty as flight instructors or transport pilots. Most of the commissions will be second lieutenancies but there may be higher ranks given depending on the applicant's age, experience and professional ability.

Applicants must be between 18 and 29 years of age, measure up to physical and psychological standards and have had at least 300 hours flying in aircraft of at least 100 horsepower.

New Outbreak in North Africa May Delay Syrian Autonomy

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The reopening of military operations in North Africa will have its effect on Syria, which is one of the main areas of British resistance. Syria has been expecting to get its independence. The British and the Free French issued a joint declaration in July, 1941, professing their willingness that Syria should have its autonomy.

Events in North Africa, however, may be expected to prevent the Syrian states attaining any real independence before the end of the war.

The Syrian question is complicated. It offers some resemblance to the Indian problem. Since in 1920, France obtained the mandate over Syria and Lebanon, the majority of the population—3,000,000 Moslems—have never ceased to claim complete independence and unity between Syria and Lebanon.

The minority of 500,000 Christian Arabs, however, who live in the costal towns of Lebanon are opposed to Moslem majority rule. It is true that France preferred rather to apply the principle of "divide and rule" than to make a determined effort to bring the conflicting races and creeds together. Yet, not only are the Arab peasants backward and illiterate, but the Nationalist movement of the urban youth has proved to be strongly in sympathy with Fascism.

Nasi Underground Exists

Despite the arrest of several Syrians who were on the German and Italian pay roll, the pro-German underground organization which has been set up by the former Mufti of Jeursalem, who today lives in Berlin, has not completely been destroyed.

The United Nations, therefore, have constituted a Syrian Government formed by moderately nationalist notables.

The majority of the population, however, has always been less interested in the political game which continues to go on behind the scenes than in the difficult economic situation of the country. When, after the capitulation of France, the British extended their blockade to the French Empire, economic life in Syria nearly broke down. Prices went up by leaps and bounds and the scarce foodstuffs were hoarded by speculators.

When United Nations troops invaded Syria, the country was on the edge of starvation.

Since then the food situation has somewhat improved as the United Nations imported wheat and other foodstuffs from abroad. From June, 1941, until February, 1942, 60,000 tons of wheat from Australia and Canada, 10,000 tons of sugar and several thousand tons of other cereals have been imported to Syria. Flour has been distributed among the poor and middle class population in the cities of Damascus and Beyrouth. Crop expectations are much better this year and if the food problem continues to be serious, actual famine is no more threatening.

Economically, moreover, the Syrian population profits by the presence of thousands of Unted Natons soldiers. The Allied High Command has undertaken steps to turn Syria into a stronghold of the Middle Eastern defense. Large military works have been constructed, new airbases built and the Mediterranean coast has been partly fortified. As a consequence to these and other public works, unemployment has almost disappeared in Syria.

Gen. Georges Catroux, moreover, has decided upon the execution of a program of public works to the value of 50,000,000 francs in order to occupy workers after the completion of military construction work.

In January, 1942, the French Governor established an "office of war economy" with 50,000,000 francs of credits to orient industrial and agricultural activity of the country toward the needs of war. The French civil administration is endeavoring to improve social conditions in fixing minimum wages which are already applied by most of the companies holding concessions in Syria and Lebanon.

With the presence of strong United Nations military forces on the spot, unrest in Syria has almost completely slowed down, although Allied outposts are occasionally attacked by armed bands in German pay.

Yet the question of Syria's future is by no means solved and, although the native population as a whole is not pro-Axis, it is also reluctant to back the Allied cause.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle's declaration that "Syria's freedom is dependent on an Allied victory" may be right, but it is doubtful if all Syrian nationalist leaders accept this point of view. As in other Arab countries, the Syrians, which are not hostile to the United Nations, as is an active minority, continue to follow the great struggle as mere spectators. The British recently announced that they intended to set up native regiments in the Middle East. Syrian and especially Lebanese volunteers already fought with the French in Lybia but it will be interesting to watch (n what measure the Syrian population will respond to this new appeal to arms.

Germans Prepare Invasion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal, Sept. 1—Industrial developments reliably reported from Belgium indicate Germany is still carrying on with plans for the invasion of Britain despite commitments on the Eastern Front.

Thus 150,000 tons of gravel and cement for building roads and airfield runways have just been delivered from Belgium and Northern France. Similarly, all blown up bridge parts which in 1941 were taken by barge from such centers as Cleves, Wezel, Duisberg and Cologne in the Rhine Valley have ben rebuilt in Belgian plants. Recently these parts were sen on the right bank of the Rhine near Liége, awaiting delivery and re-installation.

Meanwhile the whole barge problem is receiving the closest attention of German authorities. A large proportion of canal barges has been converted into invasion barges by cutting off the prow and substituting disembarkation gates made watertight by rubber, the extent of this conversion being restricted only by the amount of rubber available. Work on specially designed invasion barges has been temporarily slowed down. Many completed vessels have been cut in half and transported by rail to Rumania where they are reported to be reassembled at the Black Sea port of Constanza for more urgent needs in that theater of war.

Meanwhile, the increasing shortage of locomotives in Europe forces still further use of Belgian and Dutch waterways, some idea of the extent of the barge fleet necessary being given by the fact that they must deliver 150,000 tons of coal monthly to Belgian heavy industries.

Retail Tax on Sales Begins in Louisiana

BATON ROUGE, La., Sept. 1 (AP)—Louisiana joined other states in the nation with a retail sales tax today, but for residents of New Orleans it was nothing new.

The State began collecting a 1 per cent levy, voted at last week's special session of the Legislature, on a bracket system of a penny from 25 cents to $1.39.

The New Orleans City Government has levied a sales tax for several years and this 2 per cent levy and the State's 1 per cent tax will be collected separately until State and City officials work out a bracket system combining the taxes.

Louisiana had a 1 per cent sales tax, collected with tokens, when Gov. Sam Jones took office in 1940, but it was repealed.

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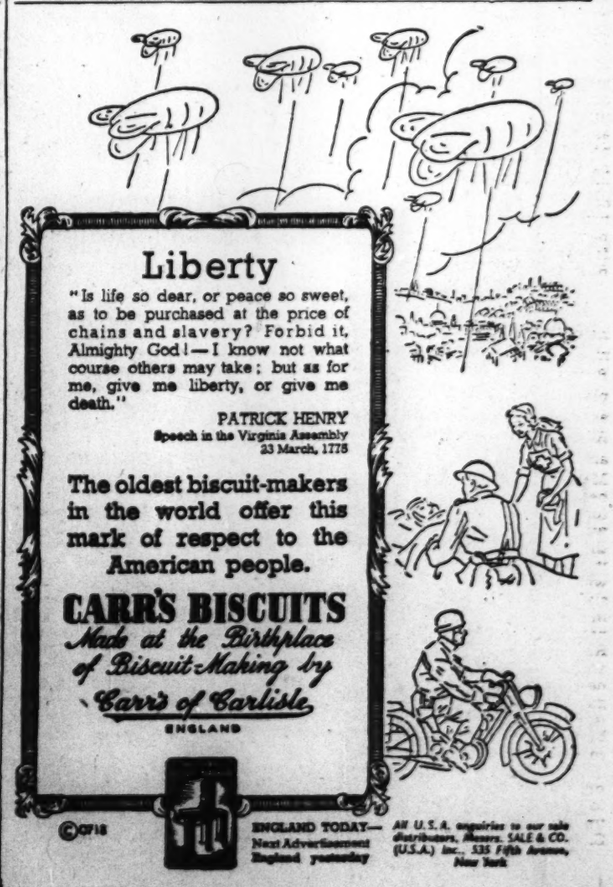
Liberty
"Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God!—I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty, or give me death."
PATRICK HENRY
Speech in the Virginia Assembly 23 March, 1775
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Pitcher Tex Hughson Trying to Shatter Tradition—Harvard Football Opens

Red Sox Hurler Defeats Browns Again at Fenway

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The average big league pitcher, in this day of the lively ball, is fortunate indeed to complete a tour of his circuit—that is, beat each rival club. Every once in a while a hurler like Bob Feller or Carl Hubbell will come along and do the circuit twice. But stunts like this are almost as rare as the no-hitter. It takes a good pitcher, with a good ball club behind him.

However, Tex Hughson, the new Red Sox ace, is trying to go the boys one better. Having already defeated all rivals twice, the Texan is currently working on the third time around. His victory over the Browns yesterday in the series final, 8-6, was No. 3 in competition with Luke Sewell's third placers.

Three Clubs

Previously, Hughson had notched three wins each over the Athletics, Tigers and Yankees, which means that he needs only the Indians, White Sox and Senators once more to complete the three-time trick. And as the Red Sox have series remaining at Cleveland, Chicago and Washington before the schedule runs out on Sept. 27, it is conceivable that Tex will make the grade.

To better appreciate Hughson, check 1941 records. Thorny Lee was the top-ranking all-around moundsman a year ago, with 22 wins and 11 losses. But in racking up that string of triumphs he was able to beat the Red Sox and Browns only once. Both the Indians and Tigers lost to him six times. Dick Newsome of the Red Sox won 19 games, yet could take the Yankees and Browns no more than once. He picked on the White Sox to the extent of seven straight wins.

No Favorites

Bob Feller, in winning 25 for the Indians, could not pick up a single triumph from the White Sox, although he took six straight from the lowly Athletics and four in a row from Washington. Hughson, however, plays no favorites. His wide assortment of stuff is just as baffling to the Yankees and other first-division outfits as it is to the teams in the lower half of the American League. Which, it should be hastily added, is the mark of a great pitcher.

Hughson now has won 18 games and is a cinch to crash the 20-win class in his first full season with the Red Sox. The Browns drove him to cover in the ninth inning yesterday, and Mace Brown had to come in and retire the last man; but Tex probably could have weathered the storm. Manager Joe Cronin simply refused to take a chance with the dangerous visitors from the Midwest.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	86	44	.662	
Boston	79	53	.598	8
St. Louis	68	61	.527	17½
Cleveland	67	63	.515	19
Detroit	64	68	.485	23
Chicago	57	68	.456	26½
Washington	50	75	.400	32½
Philadelphia	49	88	.358	40½

Results Aug. 31

Boston 8, St. Louis 6.
New York 8, Detroit 3.
Chicago 3, Philadelphia 1.
Chicago 5, Philadelphia 0.
Only games scheduled.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	88	40	.688	
St. Louis	85	44	.659	3½
New York	71	58	.550	17½
Cincinnati	64	64	.500	24
Pittsburgh	58	67	.464	28½
Chicago	60	73	.451	30½
Boston	51	79	.392	38
Philadelphia	36	88	.290	50

Results Aug. 31

Brooklyn 5, Pittsburgh 4.
New York 7, Chicago 6.
Cincinnati 8, Philadelphia 1.
Only games scheduled.

Briefs . . . Dick Newsome and Charley Wagner pitch tomorrow's twin bill with the Detroit Tigers . . . Mace Brown, in his last three relief appearances, has yielded no hits in 4 2-3 innings . . . Hughson will pitch again Saturday against the Athletics . . . Johnny Pesky, at 174 hits, needs just 26 to reach the elusive 200 level . . . The Braves tomorrow play a single game at Chicago, their final in the West . . . Joe Cronin has made 24 hits and batted in 24 runs, which must be considered par . . . Finney batted .462 against the Browns; Peacock an even .600; Williams .538 . . . The Tigers play three games here, including a Ladies' Day single on Thursday.

Football Not Military Problems

Associated Press

Captain and Coach of West Point Eleven

Henry "Hank" Mazur (left), captain of the 1942 West Point eleven, and Coach Earl "Red" Blaik talk over their first problems at the opening football practice at the Academy. Mazur, who comes from Lowell, Mass., is one of Blaik's few veteran players.

Dodgers And Yankees Add New Players

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (AP)—Brooklyn's two-tone baseball ensemble of Leo Durocher and Larry MacPhail becomes a trio today with the arrival of Louis Norman (Bobo) Newsom, one of the American League's most-traveled and articulate pitchers.

Newsom, who has played for 13 clubs in eight leagues, became a Dodger yesterday just 12 hours before the World Series player deadline and less than 24 hours after Managaer Durocher publicly announced he wasn't concerned about the St. Louis Cardinals, now only three and a half games in back of the Dodgers.

In return for Newsom the Washington Senators acquired cash and Jack Kraus, a husky southpaw Brooklyn farmhand spending the summer at Montreal.

Second Deal of Day

It was the second deal of the day for the Senators, who earlier had released Roy Cullenbine to the New York Yankees for cash. Cullenbine was acquired as outfield insurance following Tommy Henrich's enlistment in the Coast Guard. He also will be eligible for the World Series.

The Newsom transfer to Brooklyn will make the third time in a Dodgers uniform for the big right-hander who loves nothing better than the spotlight. He came up as rookie in 1929 and immediately won a $25 prize offered by Manager Wilbert Robinson for displaying the best control in 25 pitches at a special target.

Best Year in 1940

Two weeks later he was in the minors again because of wildness. He failed to stick again in 1930, and soon began his moving around among St. Louis, Boston, Washington and Detroit in the American League.

His best year on a won-and-lost basis was 1940 when he helped Detroit win the American League pennant with 21 victories and only five defeats. That fall he defeated the Cincinnati Reds twice in the World Series, but lost to Paul Derringer, 2 to 1, in a third game which came with only one day's rest.

In 1938 he equalled the American League record by fanning six consecutive batters, turning the trick at the expense of the New York Yankees.

This year he won 11 and lost 17 with the seventh place Senators.

Bill Wilson May Become Harlow's Best Tailback

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If pre-season predictions on Harvard's football situation mean anything, Walter C. (Bill) Wilson, Jr., may prove to be the Crimson's best tailback and possibly her outstanding back. And if pre-season work, and plenty of it, also means anything, Brother Wilson intends to fulfill those predictions.

Wilson was one of more than 100 candidates who reported for the official opening of Harvard's 66th grid campaign yesterday, and as one of the few holdovers from last season's team, he was already due to figure prominently in Head Coach Dick Harlow's plans. But now, after the practice he put in this summer with the help of little Frankie Swirles of Southern California, Wilson's stock his risen even higher.

Only Real Veterans

As a matter of fact Bill and Capt. Don Forte are the only real veterans who have returned, and they are only "half-regulars" at that, to use Harlow's expression. Wilson started some but not all of the games last fall, and Forte divided the right end duties with Jack Morgan.

Looking ahead to this fall, Wilson and Swirles got together and soon became a familiar twosome on Soldiers Field as they practiced kicking and passing. Bill's weakness in trying to fill the triple threat position. At least three times a week they worked out in the little spare time they had, and as a result Harlow has a pretty fair tailback already made and a possible star in prospect.

On Rose Bowl Squad

Swirles was a quarterback on Southern California's two Rose Bowl teams of 1939 and '40, which beat Duke and Tennessee in the New Year's Day classic. He is now at Harvard Business School, and while here will help Harlow with the Crimson backs.

Having seen Al McCoy become a lieutenant in the Naval Reserve, Harlow is grateful for this and other assistance which comes his way as he prepares for his most difficult season since he came to Cambridge in 1934.

Usually a squad of more than 100 would bring joy to a coach's heart, but there was little joy for Harlow yesterday. Not much was accomplished in the three-hour session, seeing that the bulk of the squad and the fact that so many were strangers to the coaching staff made a definite program impossible.

All over the practice field yesterday were the half-hundred freshmen who have been working out for the past three weeks and the upperclassmen who are seeking the places left vacant by the departure of 20 of last year's lettermen.

Two Promising Freshmen

Altogether nine letter winners came back, including Linemen Captain Forte, Bill Barnes, Russ Stannard, George Hibbard, and Backs Lloyd Anderson, Wayne Johnson, Cleo O'Donnell, Gordon Lyle, and Wilson. Among the promising freshmen who may rate a place on the varsity squad were George Boston of Swampscott—no relation to Chief—and Wallace Flynn of Arlington.

Harvard's first game comes Sept. 26 with Jimmy Crowley's North Carolina Naval Pre-Flight School eleven. The rest of the schedule finds the Crimson playing Pennsylvania Oct. 3, William and Mary Oct. 10, Dartmouth Oct. 17, Army Oct. 24, Princeton Oct. 31, Michigan Nov. 7, Brown Nov. 14, and Yale Nov. 21. Only the Michigan and Yale games will be played away.

Green Squad To Be Strong In Backfield

HANOVER, N. H., Sept. 1 (AP)—When "Tuss" McLaughry's opinion of his 1942 Dartmouth football squad was sought, that veteran coach begged off until today.

"That's the day we start fall practice and I may be able to give a definite answer when I see my complete squad in action," he explained. "Just now much too much of Dartmouth football is unpredictable."

A year ago, when McLaughry directed his first Dartmouth team through five victories and four defeats, he had only a few seniors on his squad. As a result, he devoted most of its practice time to polishing up the players he had ear-marked in his 1942 plans.

Since then, however, almost 100 Dartmouth undergraduates have interrupted their college careers by entering the armed services, including 10 of the outstanding players McLaughry was counting upon.

Kast Returns

The return of Capt. Bud Kast, who was rejected by the services because of a minor physical defect, apparently assures the Indians of a strong backfield, for among the other ball-carriers expected out tomorrow are Ray Wolfe, Tom Douglas, Meryll Frost, and Johnny Roberts, all of whom saw much 1941 action. They probably will be accompanied by such promising sophomore blocking backs as Johnny Burroughs and Art Carey.

Such stalwarts as Bill Wierman, last year's regular fullback, and Harry Gerber, varsity left end, have decided to retire from football to devote all of their attention to their new medical and financial courses.

During most of this month McLaughry has been laboring with a group of about 60 freshman hopefuls in an effort to discover the ample line replacements needed to carry the Indians through their stiff schedule.

"Tuss" hasn't found many as yet, but only because, he believes, he hasn't searched long enough.

Ample Candidates

Except for the center berth, where Bill Brewster, heretofore a third-stringer, tops a skimpy list, candidates for front wall spots are ample and fairly well seasoned. Regular Joe Crowley heads an end squad that includes Rog Arnold, Mo Monahan and Roy Duke.

Nick Duakas, Lee Anderson and Hal Lewis, last year's freshman captain, are competent tackles, and our well-matched guards are available in Steve Holmes, Maury Dampier, Al Foster, and Roy Antayne.

All in all, Dartmouth figures to do very well for itself on the gridiron for a team that has lost a total of 20 lettermen, despite its rugged schedule commitments.

The schedule:

Sept. 26—Holy Cross at Worcester, Mass. Oct. 3—Miami (Ohio); 10—Colgate; 17—Harvard at Cambridge, Mass.; 24—Yale at New Haven, Conn.; 31—William and Mary. Nov. 7—Princeton at Princeton, N. J.; 14—Cornell at Buffalo; 21—Columbia at New York.

Staruski in Army

Tony Staruski, line coach at Northeastern last season, has been inducted in the Army and will not be available to Head Coach Foxy Flumere this fall. Staruski was expected to report to Flumere next Tuesday.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Carey	1	0	1	0	1	1.000
Williams	437	113	138	27	117	.346
Pesky	531	87	174	2	43	.328
Cronin	77	7	24	4	24	.312
Doerr	465	61	142	15	90	.306
Newsome	53	4	16	0	5	.302
Di Maggio	548	98	158	13	44	.289
Finney	325	50	91	2	42	.280
Lyplen	385	52	105	3	58	.273
Tabor	471	53	122	12	75	.259
Peacock	225	14	58	0	16	.258
Fox	243	39	62	3	40	.255
Conroy	237	21	47	4	20	.198
Campbell	14	4	1	0	0	.067

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Lombardi	254	24	77	9	33	.314
Holmes	486	43	134	3	32	.276
Waner	276	37	72	1	29	.261
Klutiz	188	18	48	1	26	.255
Fernandez	490	48	121	6	50	.247
Miller	503	42	121	6	48	.241
West	366	45	91	11	46	.249
Gremp	194	11	43	3	18	.222
Masi	81	15	18	0	9	.222
Sisti	370	44	81	4	30	.219
Ross	202	18	42	5	17	.208
Cecconello	67	5	13	1	7	.207
Cooney	192	21	38	0	6	.198
Roberge	129	9	25	1	9	.194

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Butland	20	5	1	.833
Hughson	31	18	4	.818
Chase	12	4	1	.800
Brown	28	7	2	.722
Terry	18	6	5	.545
Dobson	23	9	5	.529
Wagner	25	22	11	.333
Judd	27	8	9	.471
Newsome	22	8	9	.471
Ryba	16	3	3	.500

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Tost	25	20	7	.588
Javery	37	22	12	.550
Salvo	21	6	7	.462
Sain	26	4	7	.364
Tobin	33	10	19	.345
Earley	24	4	11	.267
Donovan	25	1	5	.167
Johnson	2	0	0	.000
Lamanna	2	0	1	.000

What's in a name? The Canadian-American League boasts an umpire named Harold Reason.

Bruce Smith, former Minnesota football star, will play for Great Lakes this fall.

In the Dugout
with Rumill

Dykes Bids Farewell to Hub

Jimmy Dykes was located in the visitors' clubhouse at Fenway Park, at the end of the season's final visit to the Hub. Was he sorry to leave?

"We score two runs in 18 innings here and you ask me if I'm sorry to leave," said the manager of the White Sox. "There were times, earlier in the year, when I couldn't wait to get here. But we were outnumbered this time."

In successive series, the White Sox had taken on the Yankees and Red Sox. Which club had looked the best?

Losing Players

"Well, we beat the Yankees, didn't we?" Dykes answered. "But that club looks good, even when it's losing."

Does it look good enough to hold its lead in the American League pennant race?

"Why ask me?" said Dykes. "What would I know about the head of the standing? After all, I haven't seen it in years. And the way things are going, I don't think there's much hope ahead. Every day before I can give the announcer my line-up, I have to check with the Army. They're taking one a day from me now."

Well, what is he going to do when he runs out of men?

"We'll be all right for a while," said Dykes. "In a pinch, Haas, Miller and I can go in there."

But can you get in shape?

"Don't be silly," said Dykes.

A Little Late

But what about the Red Sox—can they catch the Yankees?

"If this were July they might," Jimmy said. "But it's a little late. Cronin can't lose many games." He walked over to the mirror to put on his necktie. "But I'll say one thing for your ball club. They're the world champs when somebody threatens their runner-up spot. World champs."

Had the White Sox manager noticed an improvement in Cronin's pitching staff?

"You put your finger on it that time," said Dykes, nodding. "Cronin must have given the boys a little talking to, or something. All at once that staff has become hard to score on. That Hughson is a great pitcher for my money. What an arm! He ought to stay up here for a long time. He throws up that dipsy-do stuff and laughs in your face. Wagner is a better pitcher this year and I like Butland. Those right-hand hitters hate Butland's delivery."

What did Dykes think had happened to Dick Newsome?

"Newsome!" said Jimmy. "Don't mention that name to me! He gave us more trouble last year than Feller!"

Sure, but this is another year.

Same Old Stuff

"Yes, this is another year," Dykes said. "I don't know. Newsome seems to be throwing the same old stuff. He always was the kind of pitcher you had to hit behind. Maybe they haven't been doing it this year. We've beaten him a couple of times lately, but they were low score games."

Did he still think Vern Stephens of the Browns was the year's best rookie in the A. L.?

"That's my man," Dykes said. "They told me in the American Association that he wouldn't hit a curve ball up here. But he does all right. You can't drive in as many runs as he has and be fooled often."

Is Stephens the best shortstop in the league?

"Are you kidding?" answered Dykes. "Don't forget that little guy with the Yankees—Rizzuto. I'm not sure he isn't the best I've ever seen. Just name something he can't do. And he's a pretty good hitter."

Speaking of hitters, how could he account for the fact that the White Sox pitching staff had given Ted Williams more trouble than any other?

"We talk to him," Dykes said, grinning. "Not enough to get him mad. Just nice and easy."

Dykes put on his hat and headed for the door. "Well, I hope my boys save me a lower berth."

English Soccer Football Begins Another Season

LONDON (CP Cable) — Aston Villa, cup fighters of traditional renown, returned to competitive football Saturday for the first time since the beginning of the war and blanked Wolverhampton, cup champions last season, 2-0, in a match featuring the opening of the English football season.

Play began in three major English leagues — North, South and West — and big name teams emerged with victories in almost every game. At many matches players and spectators observed a minute's silence as a mark of respect for the late Duke of Kent.

Arsenal, London league champions last season, made a good start in the South with a 6-2 victory over Charlton, although forced to use fullback Leslie Compton in goal when unable to raise a substitute. Bryn Jones, International, playing his first game of the war for the Gunners, scored three of their goals.

Rangers and Hibernians kept unbeaten records in the Scottish Southern League. Rangers beat Third Lanark, 4-2, while Hibernians won 4-1 from Dumbarton. In the Scottish Northeastern League Aberdeen remained in front with a 4-0 victory over Hearts.

Mahan Proves Long Drive Not Supremely Important

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Lately there has been quite a lot written about the supreme importance of the long drive, as compared with other departments of the game, based primarily upon an experiment at St. Paul, Minn., in which long-hitting professionals swapped drives with weaker-hitting amateur opponents and found themselves rather up against it in the scoring. If they imagined there was anything new to their experiment they were much in error, for the same thing has been tried many times in the past, even as recently as last winter at Miami when Craig Wood was one of the professionals involved.

Such experiments, of course, mean absolutely nothing. It all depends upon what the shorter hitters can do with their other shots, combined with their ability to get far enough off the tees so that even though they play a wood for a second shot where the opponent may use nothing more than a 5-iron, they still can get hime with the same number of shots except on the long par-5's, where they still may make up the difference by an accurate pitch and one putt. Paul Runyan of the professional ranks is the outstanding example of this truism, in view of his remarkable record against all-comers and especially his 8 up and 7 to play over Sam Snead, one of the longest hitters of all time, in the final of the 1938 P. G. A. national championship.

Latest Example

The latest example of the supremacy of moderate distance off the tees, combined with accuracy in driving, approaching, and putting, was when Tom Mahan of United Shoe downed Joe Pezzullo and Lew Myers of Rhode Island and Elmer Reed of New Hampshire in the play-off on the Agawam Hunt Club course, just outside Providence, for the Rhode Island open championship. Mahan had a 73, Pezzullo 76, Myers 77, and Reed 82. This was the championship in which Lester Kennedy was penalized two strokes for playing the wrong ball, whereupon there ensued a controversy which went to the U.S. G.A. for a final decision, which Kennedy lost, whereby he was deprived of the title itself or even a chance to get into the play-off.

In the four-sided play-off Mahan was outhit off the tees by his three competitors, but his consistent long game, his superiority in approaching and putting reaped rewards, for he never went over 5, had four 3s and nine 4s, whereas Pezzullo and Myers each had a pair of 6s and Reed two 7s and a 6. Pezzullo, a Rhode Island native-born, had the crowd with him, for he has been a colorful golfer from the time he appeared in a caddie championship years ago at Oakley with a golf bag carrying his name in large letters and wearing a sweater that was as colorful as a rainbow, and a grin that was catching. He was brilliant, but erratic, even as a schoolboy, and in the Massachusetts open championship of 1938 he finished fifth even though finishing with an 80.

Popular Victory

Few victories could have been more popular around these diggings than Tom Mahan's, for he has been a consistent performer for many years in local tournaments, in the ranks of the professionals who have devoted themselves primarily to the little headlined task of instructing club members and giving only a modicum of their time to tournament golf, in contrast to the "big boys" of the winter and summer circuits.

It was way back in 1915 that Tom began to show more than normal ability, when he became runner-up to Fred Wright, Jr., for the Massachusetts junior championship. Later, when he turned pro, he maintained a position well up in the State competitive ranks, but not quite good enough to win titles. This season, as a truly-enough "veteran," he piled up so fine a record in various tournaments, both singles and four-balls, that he was rated one of the favorites for the State open championship at Oyster Harbors, but got away to a lackadaisical start, 77, and followed with 74, 77, 75, for a total of 303 and 11th place, whereas as far back as 1903, at Belmont, he finished a single stroke behind Ted Turner and Frank Dickey of New Hampshire, who played off for the title, Turner winning.

Nine-Stroke Lead

This time, in the Rhode Island open, another New Hampshire representative was in the play-off, Elmer Reed, and it must have given Mahan no little satisfaction in leading him nine strokes, in that Reed topped him by one stroke in the New Hampshire open championship the second week in August, 138 to 139, at 36 holes.

Lest any reader gather the impression that Mahan is a really "short" hitter, because he was outdriven by his competitors in the Rhode Island play-off, it may be set forth that in a Metropolitan style pro-amateur at the Blue Hill Country Club, in June, the United Shoe expert reeled off 143 on his own ball for the 36 holes on a course that plays long; and that in one of those rounds, on the back nine, he registered a 32, including five pars, two birdies, and one eagle. The eagle came at the uphill 422-yard 18th, which is rated as a par-5 because of its character, and where Mahan got home in two and sank a 35-foot putt. In a similar tournament at Wollaston Mahan had a 70 and 67 on his own ball.

Unbroken Ranks Continued For Tennis Title

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (AP)—Lieut. Gardnar Mulloy of Jacksonville, Fla., and William Talbert of Cincinnati led the unbroken ranks of the seeded players in the quarter-final round of the national tennis championships before 2,000 spectators at Forest Hills yesterday.

Mulloy, the third seeded domestic star, was given a genuine scare by Tom Brown, Jr., a San Francisco youngster, 6—0, 6—3, 4—6, 5—7, 6—1. Talbert, who is seeded fourth, was not extended in beating Vincent Paul, a New York player, 6—3, 6—2, 6—4. In three matches the Cincinnati star has not lost a set.

Appeared Briefly

Pancho Segura of Ecuador appeared only briefly yesterday, but long enough to dust off Eduardo Buse, a blond Peruvian, 6—1, 6—2, 6—2, in a second-round match. To complete the second round, Ladislav Hecht, the former Czech Davis Cupper, turned back George Lyttleton-Rogers, Irish veteran, 6—6, 6—2, 6—2.

Six matches completed the second round of women's singles, with all except one of the seeded players sailing through on schedule, and Louise Brough of Beverly Hills still considered far too talented for her opposition. She squelched Gloria Thompson of East St. Louis, 6—0, 6—0. Margaret Osborne of San Francisco, who is seeded No. 3, defeated Katharine Winthrop of Hamilton, Mass., 6—1, 6—4.

Lone Casualty

The lone casualty was Mrs. Patricia Canning Todd of New York, seeded sixth. She caught a 1—6, 6—3, 9—7 beating from Mrs. Madge H. Vosters of Landsdowne, Pa., the same who defeated Jinx Falkenburg in the first round.

One of the day's biggest crowds in the grand stand court sat doggedly to the end while Jinx and her mother lost their match to Mrs. David Gray of Washington, D. C., and Sara Moore of New York City, 2—6, 6—1, 9—7.

West Point Has Problems Other Than Grid Material

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK, Sept. 1—Should the Government call off the Army-Navy football game because of the transportation problem—a move which would be strangely inconsistent in view of the fact every effort is being made to draw huge crowds to games to be played by the Army-sponsored All-Stars—it would not be the first time an abrupt ruling blasted the Cadets' plans.

In 1918 not only the Navy game was canceled, but every other game except the first, and cancellations came with no lengthy warning.

Earl (Red) Blaik, now Army coach, recalls the 1918 situation vividly, as he was one of those most affected. He was playing end on the Army team. The schedule wasn't called off because of the transportation problem or anything like that. It was canceled for the very conclusive reason there were no boys to play football.

"We played the first game against the Mineola Aviators," Blaik says. "And in the middle of the next week it was announced that two classes would be graduated the next month. That left only the plebe, or freshman, class, so there was nothing to do but call off the schedule. I do not believe it would be necessary to call off our schedule for such a reason now. In the first World War we were caught with no reserve officers, and the classes at West Point had to be rushed through to provide instructors for the officers' training schools which were hastily set up. This time we have thousands of reserve officers."

Oddly enough, Army this Fall finds itself handicapped by adherance to a rule which for years it was stoutly criticized for not observing. That is the freshman rule.

At one time the Cadets used everybody in school who could tell a football from a pumpkin. Plebes were eligible, as were athletes who had played out their string at other colleges before entering West Point. It really was a post graduate course in football for some stars, such as Elmer Oliphant, and even Blaik had his college grid training before joining the Cadet squad.

Other schools on West Point's schedule strictly adhered to the rule barring freshman participation, with the result Army had a tremendous advantage; an advantage that Navy, which followed the rules of other colleges, finally neutralized by declining to meet the Cadets.

Army eventually adopted the generally-accepted three-year rule, and at the present time is stuck with it while scores of other schools, prodded by the shortage of man power in the current emergency, have let down the bars and are permitting freshman participation. Only Notre Dame, Penn and Navy on Army's 1942 schedule are not playing freshmen.

Blaik, naturally, would like to have plebes playing for him, but any rule change making that possible is up to the athletic board and subject to the approval of the superintendent.

"I think each institution should make its eligibility rules at this time regardless of precedent," Blaik says.

Maybe it was just curiosity, but he was out giving the plebe squad a careful once over when it reported last Friday. The athletic board may not change the rule, but there's nothing wrong in being prepared for any eventuality, is there?

Minor Leagues

Results Aug. 31
By the Associated Press

International League
Montreal 8, Buffalo 3.
Jersey City 4, Syracuse 3.
Only games scheduled.

American Association
Toledo 1, Indianapolis 0.
Louisville 2, Columbus 1.
Only games scheduled.

Pacific Coast League
No games scheduled.

Eastern League
Albany 17, Springfield 7.
Binghamton 3, Hartford 2.
Elmira 6, Wilkes-Barre 4.
Scranton 3, Williamsport 2.

Southern Association
Little Rock 3-6, Knoxville 1-0.
Birmingham 7, Chattanooga 6 (10 inns.)
Atlanta at New Orleans, postponed.
Only games scheduled.

Texas League
Shreveport 3, Dallas 2 (10 inns.).
Fort Worth 1, Beaumont 4.
Houston 7, Tulsa 0.
Only games scheduled.

Large Squad Out For Eli Football

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 1 (AP)—More than 90 candidates reported yesterday for try-outs for the Yale football team, and Coach Howie Odell, somewhat taken aback at the numerical strength of the aspirants, designated 20 of them as his varsity squad and sent the rest to work under the junior varsity coaches.

Many of the candidates reporting for the start of the fall practice already had worked under Odell earlier this summer in Yale's first hot weather practice season. The team opens its season against Lehigh here Oct. 3.

Worked All Summer

By a Staff Photographer

Practice Makes Perfect

Believing thoroughly in the adage that practice makes perfect, Bill Wilson of Harvard, left, improved his passing and kicking this summer with the help of Frankie Swirles, formerly of Southern California. The two stuck to a rigid schedule practically all summer.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, Two Games, 1st Game 1:30
RED SOX vs. DETROIT
Seats at Filene's Men's Store . . . Bos. 2100
Fenway Park . . . . . Kenm. 6600

Topic of Health Insurance Debated Pro and Con on Air

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31—The division within the ranks of the American physicians over the medical merits and political wisdom of compulsory health insurance was made evident during the Sunday night radio debate on the American Forum of the Air.

Objections of the organized medical profession were summarized by Dr. Morris Fishbein, editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association.

Declaring that proof was available to support each point, Dr. Fishbein named these drawbacks to the compulsory type of sickness insurance:

"Such methods of distribution of medical service do not decrease the cost, but add to it the expense of administration.

"There is no evidence that preventive medicine is further advanced in any of the countries with compulsory sickness insurance plans than it is in the United States.

Care According to Classes

"The morbidity and mortality rates in the United States are as low or lower than those of most foreign countries.

"Under compulsory sickness insurance plans, medical resources are frequently wasted in unnecessary and superficial treatment of minor diseases and serious catastrophic illnesses are neglected.

"Under these systems, there is one kind of care which is given to one class of the public and another kind of care given to the people under sickness insurance. Illness is prolonged rather than shortened.

"The average number of days lost through illness by the compulsory-insured workers of Germany and England is twice as high as the average loss of time from work through illness among American wage earners.

"As is invariably the case with any compulsory system, diagnosis and treatment of disease tend to become mechanical and superficial.

"Most important, once such a system is finally adopted it becomes a bureaucracy department of the government with a vast number of employees whose efforts are then directed toward making the bureaucracy permanent and expanding it rather than toward furnishing the best available medical service to the most people.

"Finally, no such system actually gives to the worker anything beyond what he pays for himself. His contribution is deducted from his wages. His employer's contribution is added to the cost of the goods that the worker buys. The taxes that he pays represents the government's contribution.

"Thus, the government does for him what he has been used to doing for himself in the past, but requires two additional employees for every doctor used in the service in order to give him a lower quality of sickness care than he has been having."

Of resort to compulsion by way of taxation to raise money to pay for sickness insurance, Dr. Fishbein declared, "Compulsion is not the American way. It leads to a slavish, not a democratic, population."

Views of Dr. Boas

Answering affirmatively the question: "Is compulsory health insurance in the public interest?" Dr. Ernst Boas, Chairman of the New York Physicians' Forum for Study of Medical Care and assistant clinical professor of medicine, Columbia University, said that the distribution of medical care in the United States was very uneven and chaotic.

"Since medical care must be paid for by those who use it, and since those who need it most are least able to afford it, those sections of the population of the United States that are in greatest need of medical care do not get it," he continued.

"The insurance principle, whereby all contribute a relatively small amount to cover the risks to which all are exposed, is the only method of meeting this situation, unless the Government provides a complete salaried medical service paid for out of tax funds.

"Actual experience has shown that a complete coverage for medical and hospital care costs about $22 a person, or $70 for the average family per year. The people who need this help most are earning $1,200 or less a year per family.

"There is no maybe about this. The bare facts prove that without governmental subsidy those families cannot get adequate medical care. That is one reason why voluntary insurance plans are so hard to sell, and why they reach so few people."

Dr. Miles Atkinson, author of "Behind the Mask of Medicine," also spoke in favor of compulsory sickness insurance, and Dr. Edward H. Cary, a former President of the American Medical Association and now chairman of the board of trustees of the National Physicians' Committee for the Extension of Medical Services, against the plan.

Roundups If You Want Them

© Crandall

'Dudes' Riding in Highly Scenic Wyoming

Here are shown some of those city folk who crave the open spaces packing into the interesting Jackson Hole country south of Yellowstone Park. In the background are some of the Great Tetons.

Cowboys Go to War but 'Dude' Ranches Flourish

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Tourabouts

Riding the range with real cowboys is the experience that the "Dude" is having this summer on many of the ranches in the Rockies. And, with the ever-fascinating autumn roundup in the offing, city-bred folks who are reasonably good riders are being invited to join in this highly exciting work.

The war has taken many of the cowboys from these ranches with the result that the boss and his wife have taken to the saddle to aid in the various chores. The Dude who wants to get into the thick of a real roundup will have his opportunity this autumn, according to Walter C. Nye, Executive Secretary of the Dude Ranchers' Association.

Visitors at the various Dude ranches this summer have had no difficulty getting to the ranch country or back home again. All that is necessary, it is pointed out by Mr. Nye, is to make Pullman reservations a few days in advance and, when possible, avoid weekend departure from eastern cities. Ranchers have arranged to meet guests at the nearest railroad station and, after arrival at the ranch, there's plenty of horseback transportation for everyone.

There are scores of ranches in the Rocky Mountain region that welcome guests during September and October. Names and addresses of these ranches can be obtained from the railroads serving the Rocky Mountain area or from travel agents. An additional attraction during these months is that the Dude ranch rates, which include food, comfortable lodging, individual saddle horses, and guide service, are lower in the fall than during the summer months.

Closer Ties

The war is welding closer military, economic, and social ties between the United States and Canada. American vacationists in Canada will see many places of mutual interest and historic associations, points out the American Express Company in its survey of war news sidelights. "While Quebec and the Maritime Provinces teem with pioneer relations, few know Ontario's hundreds of interesting cities," the survey says, pointing out how these exhibits may be seen from the gateway cities en route to vacation lands. Crossing the border at Niagara, many links of the historic peninsula are seen in the old village of Queenston. From Windsor on the shores of Lake Sinclair at Chatham is the locale of Josiah Henson the original Uncle Tom of Harriet Beecher Stowe's famous Civil War story. At Brantford is the homestead of Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone. From Hamilton through Waterdown are many historic tablets marking mutual inter-country relations. Kingston offers special interest by the restoration of old Fort Henry, dedicated Aug. 1, 1938, as a symbol of borderline peace between Canada and the United States. The Kawartha Lakes are of special historic interest to American tourists because of their connection with the pioneer Iroquois trail.

Tennessee Forest

A vacation in Tennessee may now include the new Natural Forest from where De Soto first viewed the "Father of Waters" more than 400 years ago. The new forest preserve embraces an area of more than 100,000 acres and stretches from Shelby Forest on the South to near Reelfoot Lake, the reservoir basin of the Mississippi and one of the wonders of the world formed by an earthquake. Among the points of interest are the historic Confederate trenches at Fort Pillow, the scenic sylvan beauty of Lauderdale, the Open Lake, and the haze-haloed vistas of Tipton and Shelby Counties.

Ocean City Open

Contrary to rumors that Ocean City would be closed to visitors after Sept. 1 this New Jersey resort is making preparations to extend their season through the entire month. Many rentals are being made for an extended season and hotel bookings carry far into autumn. There is no indication that the army has any intention of taking over Ocean City, writes the Ocean City publicity director. The resort is operating under conditions just as close to normal as is possible in wartime. Arrangements have been completed for the entertainment of two late-season conventions. The New Jersey State Firemens' Benevolent and Protective Association convenes on Sept. 14 and 15, and the New Jersey Annual Conference of the Methodist Church is to be held from Oct. 1 through Oct. 5.

Do Next Year's Work Now

If you have never tried doing your gardening a year in advance, this is the time to begin. For literally, you can do work in this early autumn period which will help tremendously next year. This refers particularly to weed control.

Many of the common weeds are unbelievably prolific with their seeds. One weed plant which is permitted to go to seed may produce hundreds, or even thousands, of weeds to add to one's labors a season hence. This is the time when there seems to be an interlude in the season's work and we may feel inclined to rest on our laurels.

In many gardens, the area between the rows is kept well cultivated; but if you examine the rows of plants, or the soil area under the flower plants, very often one finds a well-matured weed ready to shed its crop of seeds. This is particularly true of perennials, if general observation is correct. Under the large clumps of veronicas, phloxes, coreopsis, spirea astilbe, irises and delphiniums it is moist and protected from the hot sun. It makes an ideal spot for a late crop of weeds. They seem to thrive well right through August and September. Once a fortnight the gardener should go over all plants carefully and remove these workmakers of another year. From experience, the writer knows that if this is done thoroughly, the work in any given area decreases season by season.

Remove Small Stones

Second, it pays to remove the stones and larger pebbles that are so common in many gardens. Sometimes it seems as though these stones grow by magic. It is true that the action of the frost tends to heave these from the soil each winter as the ground alternately thaws and freezes. But persistent work each season gradually gets rid of them. The author has two gardens, each approximately 60 by 40 feet, and a few years ago, the surface was covered by small stones the size of a marble or larger.

One technique for gradually eliminating these is this method: First, use the hand cultivator and make the soil very soft and friable. This should be done when the soil is dry. Then use a rake with teeth spaced very close together, approximately three-eighths of an inch. You can make your own rake. Drive four-inch, sharp-pointed, slender finishing nails through a piece of soft wood. The writer's rake head is one foot long, one and one-half inches thick, and two inches wide. This means the nails protrude two inches. Bore a hole in the center and fit in a lightweight mop handle. It's an extremely efficient tool for raking small stones into piles and to gather up weed roots. If the soil is well pulverized and dry, no soil is collected, just little piles of stones, and bunches of roots.

Third, you can do next year's edging in August or September. Many gardeners plan to edge their garden walks and garden plots each spring. It can just as well be done now, and that will be one job off the list in the busy season. These are two points that will help: Give the soil a thorough soaking before you use the turf cutter, and make certain the string which is used as a line is pulled tight.

Get "New" Things Started

Fourth, if you are planning a new trellis, garden path, flower bed, or vegetable plot for next season, now is an excellent time to get it started while the rush of regular work is lessened. Most gardeners will agree that of all the secrets and cultural directions for successful gardeners, preparation of the soil is the foundation of success. This applies to making a lawn, for example, just as much as to vegetables and flowers. If you are planning to use a new area of ground for any gardening purposes, the first thing of all is to spade out all weed roots, stones, and debris. This is especially important for any perennial weed, such as witch grass. There is no other known method of completely eliminating it.

It pays to sift the soil if one is planning a perennial border, and any other area should be carefully spaded over and all debris, roots and stones removed. A narrow-toothed rake will aid in this.

Finally, as soon as a crop has finished bearing, or flowers have gone by, remove the materials to the compost heap. This will help keep hidden weeds under control, and also start the organic material decaying so that it will become compost for next year's use.

Haydn S. Pearson

A Tuesday Feature

Ranchers Rush Beef to Market

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 1 (AP)—Cattle owners, stampeded for the most part by the prospect of ceilings on live beef, sent a near-record total of 32,502 animals thundering to market yesterday.

Stockyard pens are overflowing, and your T-bones and juicy roasts will be along shortly. They'll probably be only happy memories by the time meat rationing is due, Jan. 1.

But there are indications that a real meat shortage will follow the present rush to market, for the factories of cattle production—the farm feed lots— are lagging.

It's the fault of existing ceiling prices on meat products, as well as the threat of future ceilings on live animals, two prominent livestock producers asserted in a statement last night.

The two, E. C. Robbins, Belvedere, Kas., President of the Kansas Livestock Association, and Claude McCann, Victoria, Texas, President of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, said a 19 per cent slump from last year's feed-lot production "must be laid at Washington's door because of the intolerable ceilings placed on meat, which disrupted the packing industry, threw distribution out of joint, and made (livestock) feeding impossible without financial loss.

In Denver, F. E. Mollin, Secretary of the American National Live Stock Association, said livestock men favored rationing if consumer control was necessory, but they disapproved meatless days, believing there might be an attempt to continue them after the war.

Navy Medical Corps Trains Commandos

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Sept. 1 (AP)—Commando troops of the United States Navy Medical Corps—mobile units trained to go ashore and treat the wounded while fighting is continuing—are undergoing intensive training in this area.

Given a small piece of land running water, the versatile medical "shock" troops are prepared to set up in the field, with amazing rapidity, a 500-bed hospital better equipped than many civilian institutions of comparable size.

Like commandos, the bluejackets receive training in teamwork and adaptability to almost any circumstance, said Capt. F. L. Conklin, Medical Corps, U. S. N., Commander of the group.

Doctors and pharmacists' mates must be skilled not only in medical practice, but also in ability to wield hammers, saws and other building implements.

Englishmen Asked To Wear Hats Less

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Sept. 1—Mr. Hugh Dalton, President of the British Board of Trade, told Englishmen they should go more and without hats. Anybody who has a good head of hair ought not to wear one, he declared, according to the British Radio.

The 16 clothing coupons issued last June will have to last till next August at least. Mr. Dalton warned that further calls on shioping or labor resources may force him to extend the period of the clothes rationing still further.

Travel

THE WAR IS JOB NO. 1

FOR EVERYBODY ON THE D & H

One of the greatest battles of this war—the Battle of Production and Transportation is being decided here in America, on railroads like the Delaware & Hudson. The men, the munitions, the materials that will turn the balance in favor of America and our allies are being rushed to American seaports by rail.

Nothing can be permitted to hold up these vital shipments. The D & H has concentrated its army of trained employes, together with a fleet of gigantic new locomotives for the job of moving the mountains of materials and supplies to the world's strategic battle fronts. This is our first job.

You can help us do this job well by planning far in advance your train trips to the Adirondack Resort region or to Montreal. If you cannot get the Pullman accommodations you want remember that many Pullman card are required for troop movements. Be satisfied to ride in a coach. Travel during mid-week if possible. When it's necessary to cancel Pullman accommodations, please do so promptly. In this way, you will be making it easier for the D & H to do its important Job No. 1.

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Implements • Fertilizers • Trees • Shrubs • Plants
Landscape Service
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Nevada and Utah in Primaries

RENO, Nev., Sept. 1 (AP)—Nevada and neighbor Utah held primary elections today, with but few colorful issues to stir a war-busy electorate.

Democrats had no competition whatsoever on the Nevada slate. Of principal interest was the United States senatorial race between Berkeley L. Bunker, the young incumbent who was appointed to succeed the late Senator Key Pitman, and former Governor James G. Scrugham, a Nevada Representative the past 10 years.

Three candidates sought Nevada's lone seat in Congress—State Senator Archie C. Grant, Lieut.-Gov. Maurice Sullivan and Mrs. Harriet Spann, former State WPA official.

E. P. Carville, the incumbent, was opposed by Roland H. Wiley, Clark County District Attorney, in the gubernatorial race.

In Utah, only two congressional seats were at stake aside from minor posts, and a scant 25 per cent vote was forecast.

Representative Walter K. Granger of Cedar City was unopposed for the first district Democratic renomination, but Mayor J. Bracken Lee of Price and Frank G. Martines of Richfield were contesting on the Republican side. Representative J. Will Robinson, Provo Democrat, was opposed by Newell Haws Baum in the second district. Reed E. Vetterli, Salt Lake City Police Chief, and George H. Crow, Salt Lake, sought the Republican nomination.

Draemel to Command Fourth Naval District

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1 (AP)—Rear Admiral Milo Frederick Draemel, who was at Pearl Harbor when the Japanese struck, yesterday succeeded Rear Admiral Adolphus Eugene Watson as Commandant of the Fourth Naval District, including Pennsylvania, Delaware, and parts of New Jersey.

Admiral Draemel for six months has been Chief of Staff to Admiral Chester W. Nimitz.

First of 14 Accused Spy Aides Indicted

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (AP)—A charge of wartime treason carrying with it the possibility of capital punishment was returned yesterday against a German-born mechanic, Anthony Cramer, who was accused by the Government of assisting two of eight German saboteurs landed by submarine on the American East Coast.

Arraigned on the charge before Federal Judge John C. Knox, Mr. Cramer was held in default of $50,000 bail and will appear for pleading Sept. 4. He was the first to be indicted of 14 accused aides of the saboteurs. The eight Nazis were convicted by a Military Commission in Washington and six were electrocuted.

"Traitorous and treasonable acts" was the way the indictment summed up the 10 counts against Mr. Cramer, who came to this country from Germany in 1925 and became a naturalized citizen in 1936.

According to the indictment, Mr. Cramer harbored, aided and advised Werner Thiel and Edward John Kerling, both of whom were executed in the District of Columbia for having landed in this country on a mission of sabotage for the German Reich.

When the charge was read to him in court, Mr. Cramer said:

"I can't understand why I am accused of treason. My old friend came to me and I saw him, but I didn't conspire to do anything."

Other accusations against Mr. Cramer were that he met both Thiel and Kerling in New York shortly after both reached the American shore near Ponte Vedra, Fla., and accepted $3,670 in American currency from Thiel, which he subsequently deposited in a safe deposit vault of a New York bank.

The eight saboteurs, four of whom landed on a Long Island beach, carried with them approximately $150,000 in American money with which they planned to carry out acts of sabotage against the United States.

Bundist Is Quizzed

CHICAGO, Sept. 1 (AP)—Dr. Otto Willumeit, erstwhile Chief of the German-American Bund in Chicago, spent four and a half hours yesterday before a Federal Grand Jury searching for evidence of sedition.

Dr. Willumeit has been sentenced at Hartford, Conn., to five years' imprisonment for conspiring to violate the espionage laws and faces trial in New York on a charge of conspiracy to violate the Selective Service Training and Service Act. Dr. Willumeit was brought from New York and will be returned to an eastern prison when authorities are through with him here.

MacArthur Is Upheld

SACRAMENTO, Calif. (AP)—An army colonel testified in Superior Court here yesterday Gen. Douglas MacArthur "did not desert his troops" in the Philippines last February.

His testimony was offered by state attorneys to refute a statement attributed to Robert Noble, one of nine Friends of Progress members on trial for failure to register as leaders of a subversive organization.

The officer was Col. Charles K. Gailey, Jr., of the Operations Division of the War Department General Staff in Washington. He said he was the official custodian of the General Staff Records.

He submitted in evidence a copy of the order from Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, instructing General MacArthur to leave the Philippines and proceed as soon as possible to Australia to assume command of the armed forces there.

Long Sentences

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (AP)—Three men, two of whom were formerly with the German armed forces, were sentenced to 15 years each in prison by Federal Judge Matthew T. Abruzzo in Brooklyn today for conspiracy to transmit United States defense information to Germany.

They were Richard Ernest Weber, of Queens, formerly in the German Army; Richard Frederick Freundt, of Manhattan, formerly in the German Navy, and Peter Franz Erich Donay, of Staten Island, who once served as a soldier in the United States Army.

All three pleaded guilty to the charges some time ago. Weber and Freundt were accused of having conveyed information to Germany by means of secret writing sent to Mexico and South America, and Donay was charged with having transmitted a United States Field Manual to Germany in addition to giving the Nazis vital shipping information.

Canadian 'Help' Ads Must Be Anonymous

OTTAWA, Sept. 1 (AP)—Firm names will disappear from all "Help Wanted" advertisements under a ruling made by Selective Service officials today.

New orders governing manpower and employment make it necessary for firms to fill all employment needs through Employment Offices. To make this plan effective, "Help Wanted" and "Situation Wanted" advertisements can be placed in newspapers only through the Employment Office.

Officials said today that such advertisements would appear over the name of National Selective Service and the applicant would not know the name of the firm sponsoring the advertisement until he applied at the Employment Office.

U. S. Soldiers Get Order to Stay Off Streets of Belfast

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Sept. 1 (AP)—United States troops have been ordered to stay off the streets of Belfast tomorrow, it was announced officially today as tension mounted with a report that the outlawed Irish Republican Army was planning attacks on American and British troops in Northern Ireland.

There was no explanation of the announcement of the order, but presumably it was issued to lessen any chance of incidents between American forces and I. R. A. elements in Belfast. Neither was there any indication how long the order would remain in effect.

Earlier in the day, police reported that a great cache of arms and explosives captured near here on the night of Aug. 30 was to have been used by the I. R. A. in attacks on the American and British forces.

A police statement said a special manifesto which had been issued by the I. R. A. calling the presence of United States forces in Northern Ireland an act of aggression made it clear that "this illegal organization has been preparing for attacks on members of the armed forces of the Crown, police, and United States forces stationed in Northern Ireland."

Police said 17 persons had been detailed for questioning as all available officers concentrated on investigation of a plot which, they said, had reached a point where the organization was able to amass explosives enough to wreck half this Ulster Capital.

One man armed with a submachine gun was killed when the arsenal was uncovered yesterday in a raid on a farm five miles from this city. Authorities said they suspected that he was an important member of the outlawed Irish Republican Army.

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Breakfast	25c	35c	50c
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The Home Forum

"Declaration of Independence"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MAN'S PERFECTION is declared in the first chapter of Genesis, where we read that **"God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him,"** and that **"God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good."** In these words we have the eternal statement of Truth that God made man perfect, reflecting, or expressing, his Maker, and that the universe of God's creating reflects or expresses good. The real universe contains nothing except that which God has made. Thus is the real man declared to be altogether good, possessing nothing underived from God.

Befogged in the mist that **"went up . . . from the earth,"** led astray by the deceived and deceiving sense of mind in matter, by the false belief of a selfhood apart from God, mankind becomes the victim of the false beliefs of greed, hate, fear, sorrow, and death. To all men Christ Jesus came revealing and proving the real man's freedom from the tyranny of error and evil. For those who sought his aid he annulled the unjust decrees of mortal mind. He declared and maintained his own dependence upon and at-one-ment with God, divine Truth, Life, and Love.

On page 106 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written: **"Like our nation, Christian Science has its Declaration of Independence. God has endowed man with inalienable rights, among which are self-government, reason, and conscience. Man is properly self-governed only when he is guided rightly and governed by his Maker, divine Truth and Love."** The study and practice of Christian Science prove that these "inalienable rights" include health, abundance, endless opportunities to express truth, love, goodness, intelligence. God has endowed man with all good.

Exercising our God-given rights, we prove that unjust governments can be altered or abolished. In the light of Christian Science we see that the unjust governments which would tyrannize over men are fabrications of mortal mind. Selfish and sensual desires, hate, pride, and fear, arise from the false premise that matter is substance, that life is in matter, that evil has power to give pleasure and pain. These false beliefs cannot exact their tribute of sin, sickness, sorrow, war, and poverty when with the aid of Christian Science we claim our "inalienable rights" and place ourselves under the government of divine Truth and Love. The lying suggestion that pleasure is to be found in sensual indulgence, in drinking and smoking and other evil practices, is effectively silenced by firm declarations of man's independence of materiality. Freedom from slavery can be won through the exercise of **"self-government, reason, and conscience,"** for the man of God's creating cannot be deceived or enslaved.

Neither can aggressive error destroy those human rights and just political institutions which express, in some degree, the righteous government of good. Freedom and justice exist as divine realities. They are independent of mortal mistakes. As men gain a truer concept of the real man, they will progressively abolish human injustice, alter and improve human institutions. Christianly scientific declarations of Truth enable each one to express the righteous activity, the purity, courage, intelligence, and unselfish devotion to right, which will meet the human need of today. The **"Spirit of truth,"** now revealed in Christian Science, will, as Jesus said (John 16:13), **"guide you into all truth."**

The understanding of man's complete dependence on God, and consequent independence of all temptation, disease, lack, or pain, gives daily and hourly strength, comfort, and protection to those in need. Whether on a training field or a battlefield, in an office, factory, or kitchen, each one may continually prove his independence of evil through the understanding that man is spiritual; whereas every threat of evil rests on the false assumption that man is material.

Referring to the abolition of African slavery in the United States, and pointing to the great need for the overcoming **"of a world-wide slavery, found on higher planes of existence and under more subtle and depraving forms,"** Mrs. Eddy has written in Science and Health (p. 226), **"The voice of God in behalf of the African slave was still echoing in our land, when the voice of the herald of this new crusade sounded the keynote of universal freedom, asking a fuller acknowledgment of the rights of man as a Son of God, demanding that the fetters of sin, sickness, and death be stricken from the human mind and that its freedom be won, not through human warfare, not with bayonet and blood, but through Christ's divine Science."**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Quandary

This way a faun might go,
Seen—and not seen—
Who is there that could know
If the dappled green
And sunlight on the street
Were not or were
A shape, trembling and fleet,
Or but the stir
Of light and shade—and wit
That made too much of it—?

DAVID MORTON

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A SALVER MADE IN LONDON BY DAVID WILLAUME (1718)

SALVERS WERE IMPORTANT articles of domestic use in eighteenth-century England. One of the earliest descriptions of a salver occurs in a glossary of 1661, where it is defined as a "new fashioned peece of wrought plate, broad and flat, with a foot underneath, and is used in giving . . . liquid things, to save the Carpit or Cloathes from drops."

This beautiful salver was made in London in 1718 by David Willaume, a well-known Huguenot refugee, and one of the most successful and skillful silversmiths of his day. After the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685, many French Huguenot craftsmen fled to England. There they exerted great influence on the style and decoration of English silver. The salver by Willaume has a simplicity of line and proportion characteristic of early Georgian plate. The decoration consists of a narrow gadrooned or molded edge, and a magnificently engraved coat-of-arms in the center. It is an excellent example of the handsome silver which was in use in the early eighteenth century in England.

H. H. A.

Baily and Scott

IT IS ONLY RECENTLY that I have begun to realize what an immense amount of good writing there is in old sporting magazines. The other afternoon I picked up, for a few pence, a bound volume of "Baily's Magazine of Sports and Pastimes" for 1877; and also, rather more expensively, an illustrated "Theatre" for 1886.

Now, offhand, I should have expected there to be no comparison between the literary value of the two magazines. "Theatre" was edited by Clement Scott, a journalist of enormous repute, who took the job of writing with serious devotion; "Baily," on the other hand, if it had an editor at all, did not think him sufficiently important to reveal his name. "Theatre," again, deals with matters of art, with people and movements of literary significance, whilst "Baily" has no concern with literature at all. Yet a page of "Baily" is worth a thousand of Clement Scott.

⁂

The first thing that strikes one on reading old articles on the drama is the intense parochialism of the frequenters of pit and stalls. Their world stops at the stage-door. Their gossip is mute except in the green-room. They touch nothing but what is smeared with grease-paint. "Theatre" lies open before me at this moment, and a melancholy and dejected face, belonging apparently to a Miss Lydia Thompson, gazes up at me, over the singularly ill-chosen quotation: "Let mirth go on; let pleasure know no pause." This is followed by reviews of forgotten plays, with such titles as "Engaged," "Enemies," "Clito," and "Doo, Brown, and Co."; pieces which doubtless meant much to their authors in their time, but now are nothing, and less than nothing: however long they wait upon the tedious shores of Lethe, it is unlikely that any of these will ever be revived.

Such is the substance of Mr. Scott's magazine, tricked out here and there with a few articles on more general topics, like "Authors and Critics," "Bouffe's Early Days," and "Garrick's First Appearance." It is grease-paint, grease-paint, grease-paint all the way.

⁂

Far different is it with "Baily." This gentleman has a comprehensive eye. He has running through his volume a sort of serial, a memoir of a certain Reverend John Russell, a sporting parson of South Molton in Devon. This alone is a compendium of all human interests, from the breeding of fox terriers to the clerical gentleman's troubles with his bishop. Then there is an essay on social life in the eighteenth century; there are notes on a Cockney holiday and pictures of the King's Road at Brighton, where "you may walk from the Ship to Cliftonville, and nothing but auricomous hair, high-heeled boots and shoes, clinging skirts . . . shall come between the wind and your nobility." But that, of course, was in 1877.

⁂

In reading about the theater we are too often left wandering vaguely in the region of emotional impressionism, where everything is woolly, affording no secure hold for the imagination to grasp. Garrick was a great actor; Kean was a great actor, too. But we, who have seen neither, cannot with any certainty compare their respective arts. Such indisputable facts as we have about them—as that Kean was a small man, Garrick was afraid of breaking down in his parts—are precisely those that are least important in assessing their position as artists.

In sports writing, too, one encounters often enough the eloquent rhapsody that conveys little in the way of concrete fact, as when Mitford declares of the cricketer Beldham that "it was a study for Phidias to see Beldham rise to strike," and "Michael Angelo should have painted him." This is all very well, but beyond conveying a vague notion of nobility it does not really mean much. Nor does it mean more when a writer in this very volume of "Baily" says of Lord Fred Beauclerk that "it was a charming sight to see him bat, his style was so finished." But, in cricket, at any rate, these towers of generalization are erected only on solid, arguable statistics; and these can be debated.

⁂

"Baily," for example, says that Beauclerk and the other gentlemen of his day—which, in another sphere of action, was also the day of Napoleon—"were no match for the professional cricketers. There was no one to compare with Beldham." Now, were this a statement about actors, one would have to take it without challenge or question; but since it is about cricketers, it merely opens up a field of discussion. We have not only the opinion of Baily; we can, if we wish, work out Beldham's actual record. I don't believe anyone has ever done so. I don't think anybody in the world knows how many runs Beldham scored, or how many times he batted. So now, with the pardonable pride of an explorer who has discovered an ant-hill that everyone else has overlooked, I reveal for the first time in history that Beldham went to the wicket on 403 different occasions, was not out twenty-two times, and scored 8,018 runs for an average of twenty-one. Beauclerk, on the other hand, played 353 innings, was not out thirty-five times, and scored 8,822 runs for an average of twenty-seven.

So I take it, that, after all these years, Baily is effectually refuted.

HAROLD HOBSON

Up the Thames Valley

THERE IS A particular beauty about the Thames valley for which you may search for years elsewhere, and not find; a splendid lavishment in the way that the woods are cast down broadcast along the river, and a princely extravagance of thick lush hayfields, that seem determined not to leave a spare inch of land between them and the water. The whole scene has been constructed with a noble disregard of expense in the way of water, land, and warm woodland air. . . . As you row gently up in the middle of the stream, you may see a heron standing in the shallows, too lazy to fish, too supremely confident to mind the approach of anything so inferior as yourself, and from the cool shadow of the woods, you may hear an old cock pheasant talking to himself, and not troubling to practice a new and original method of rocketing in June, for he knows that his time is not yet.

At this time of year, too, you need not trouble to look round, to see if there are large boats full of noisy people bearing down on you; like the pheasant, their time is not yet. But now and then the long strings of creamy bubbles appearing on the deep, quiet water, and a sound rich in associations of cool plunges into frothy streams, warns you that a lock is near. And above you may see some small villages clustering down to the river's edge, to drink of its sweet coolness, or a couple of shaggy-footed cart-horses, looking with mild wonder at this unexpected method of locomotion, lifting their dripping noses from the bright gravelly shallows to stare at you, before they proceed to finish their evening watering.—From "Dodo," by E. F. BENSON. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

Annual Question

Is it
For seeds alone,
Or can it be the finch
Knows how he blends with brown
and gold
Sunflowers?

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Q P-1

"Déclaration d'Indépendance"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LA PERFECTION de l'homme est proclamée au premier chapitre de la Genèse, où nous lisons ceci: "Dieu créa l'homme à son image; il le créa à l'image de Dieu;" et: "Dieu contempla ce qu'il avait fait, et il vit que cela était très bien." Ces paroles de Vérité exposent un statut éternel; elles indiquent que Dieu fit l'homme parfait, reflétant ou exprimant son créateur; que l'univers créé par Dieu exprime ou manifeste le bien. L'univers réel ne saurait contenir des choses que Dieu n'a point créées. Ainsi l'homme réel est entièrement bon; il ne possède rien qui ne vienne de Dieu.

Troublés par la vapeur qui "montait de la terre;" égarés par le faux sens d'un entendement dans la matière, par la croyance erronée d'un moi en dehors de Dieu — les humains deviennent la proie d'illusions telles que la convoitise, la haine, la crainte, le chagrin, la mort. Jésus le Christ vint révéler et prouver à tous les cœurs réceptifs que l'homme réel n'est point sujet à la tyrannie de l'erreur et du mal. Pour ceux qui cherchaient son aide, il annulait les injustes décrets de l'esprit mortel. Il comptait entièrement sur Dieu; il déclarait et mettait en pratique son union avec la Vérité, la Vie, l'Amour divin.

A la page 106 de *Science, et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures*, Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit: "De même que le peuple américain, la Science Chrétienne a sa Déclaration d'Indépendance. Dieu a doué l'homme de droits inaliénables, parmi lesquels on compte le gouvernement de soi-même, la raison et la conscience. L'homme n'est bien gouverné par lui-même que lorsqu'il est bien guidé et gouverné par son Créateur, la Vérité et l'Amour divins." L'étude et la pratique de la Science Chrétienne prouvent que ces "droits inaliénables" sont notamment la santé, l'abondance, l'occasion d'exprimer en tout temps la vérité, l'amour, la bonté, l'intelligence, Dieu a doué l'homme de tous les biens.

Exerçant les droits que Dieu nous donne, nous prouvons que les gouvernements injustes peuvent être abolis ou modifiés. A la lumière de la Science Chrétienne, on voit que ces gouvernements, qui prétendent tyranniser les hommes, sont inventés par l'entendement mortel. Les désirs égoïstes, la sensualité, la haine, l'orgueil, la crainte, ont leur source dans la fausse croyance que la matière est substance, que la vie est dans la matière, que le mal a le pouvoir de causer du plaisir ou des peines. Ces erreurs ne peuvent exiger leur tribut — péché, maladie, chagrin, guerre ou pauvreté — si, avec l'aide de la Science Chrétienne, nous revendiquons nos "droits inaliénables" et que nous nous plaçions sous le gouvernement de la Vérité, de l'Amour divin. On peut réduire au silence la décevante suggestion que le plaisir se trouve dans l'assouvissement des appétits, les mauvaises habitudes, l'usage du tabac ou des boissons alcooliques; pour mettre fin à ces choses, il faut déclarer fermement que l'homme ne dépend pas de la matérialité. On se libère de l'esclavage en exerçant "le gouvernement de soi-même," en ayant recours à "la raison et la conscience;" car l'homme créé par Dieu ne saurait être victime du mensonge ou de la tyrannie.

L'erreur agressive ne peut pas non plus détruire les droits humains et les bonnes institutions politiques où s'exprime dans une certaine mesure le gouvernement du bien, conforme au droit. La liberté, la justice sont des réalités divines, que n'atteignent pas les erreurs mortelles. Saisir davantage le vrai concept de l'homme réel permettra d'abolir graduellement l'injustice, de modifier et d'améliorer les institutions humaines. Les déclarations scientifiquement chrétiennes de la Vérité aident chacun de nous; elles nous permettent d'exprimer l'activité louable, la pureté, le courage, l'intelligence, le dévouement, la consécration au bien, qui sont si nécessaires aujourd'hui. Révélé à notre époque par la Science Chrétienne, "l'Esprit de vérité," dont Jésus annonça la venue, nous "conduira dans toute la vérité" (Jean 16:13).

Savoir que l'homme dépend entièrement de Dieu, et qu'en conséquence il n'est pas sujet aux tentations, aux maladies, aux souffrances, à la pauvreté, c'est avoir de jour en jour, d'heure en heure, la force, la protection, le courage dont on a besoin. Où qu'on se trouve — en manœuvres, sur le champ de bataille, dans un bureau, à la fabrique, dans son ménage — on peut prouver, par la compréhension que l'homme est spirituel, son indépendance à l'égard du mal; d'autre part, les maux qui nous menacent ont toujours pour base la fausse hypothèse que l'homme est matériel.

Dans *Science et Santé* (p. 226), Mrs. Eddy, après avoir fait allusion à l'affranchissement des esclaves aux États-Unis, montre la nécessité d'abolir "un esclavage mondial que l'on trouve sur des plans plus élevés de l'existence et sous des formes plus subtiles et plus dépravantes;" puis elle ajoute: "La voix de Dieu en faveur de l'esclave africain résonnait encore dans notre pays, lorsque la voix du héraut de cette nouvelle croisade donna la note tonique de la liberté universelle, réclamant une reconnaissance plus complète des droits de l'homme en tant que Fils de Dieu, demandant que les chaînes du péché, de la maladie et de la mort soient détachées de l'entendement humain, et que sa liberté soit gagnée, non par la guerre entre les hommes, non par la baïonnette et le sang, mais grâce à la Science divine du Christ."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Not an American Race?

IN FIVE GENERATIONS we have produced on this continent a race. You think there's not an American race? It's funny. Here we are made up of every stock in the world, and yet you can tell an American if you see him on the streets of Berlin, or Vienna, or Paris. What is an American? A typical American? . . . An American is a fellow whose grandfather was a German forty-eighter who settled in Wisconsin and married a Swede, whose mother's father married an Englishwoman, whose son met a girl at college, whose mother was an Austrian and whose father was a Hungarian Jew and their son in the twentieth century right now is six feet tall —we are perhaps the tallest race on earth— goes to a state college, plays football, can't speak a word of any known language except American, and is doubtful whether he ever had a grandfather.

This American has several characteristics. He doesn't like to take orders. If you speak to him in a friendly way, he will do almost anything you ask him—inside reason. If you once get him into a war, he is a very good fighter, but he has a very low opinion of war, and, except when he is dressed up for a festival of the Elks or the American Legion, a pretty poor opinion of uniforms. He doesn't like to commit himself to stay forever in one place. He is restless, and an inveterate traveler in his own country or elsewhere if he can afford it. He is incredibly ingenious. He can devise more ways to save himself work than any other known race of human beings; that's probably why he has invented so many gadgets. He will wear himself out playing golf, or tennis, or football, but he won't walk to get to the golf links. He is gregarious, but not at all herd-minded. He is not servile. He is enormously inventive. This is one of the greatest races of inventors ever produced. He was born free and he shows it by the way he moves.—From "Let the Record Speak," by DOROTHY THOMPSON. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

The Very Symbol of the Young Republic

COMFORTABLE as was the Reveres' life on Charter Street, supported by the profitable little foundry and the goldsmith's shop, Paul Revere, at sixty-five, was as ready to risk a present good for a future better as he had been in his youth. To set up a rolling mill for sheet copper was an expensive gamble. He took it. . . .

Less than a year after he had first engaged to build him a mill, he could write to our Secretary of the Navy, Robert Smith, "I have erected my Works & have Rolled Sheet Copper which is approved of by the best judges as being equal to the best Cold Rolled Copper." This was a thing no other man could do in America, and naturally the Navy was very anxious for his success. The French war was over, but the North African pirates not only were injuring our shipping, but our national pride. In 1800, when the *George Washington* (Captain Bainbridge) had arrived at Algiers with the annual tribute, he and his ship had been commandeered to do errands for the Dey, for, as he said, "if you pay me tribute you are my slave." Public feeling was ready to support a larger navy, and for this navy (as well as for merchants' ships) Paul Revere would roll the copper. . . .

The *Constitution*, for which he had already made such a collection of bolts, spikes, blocks, dove tails, etc., was drydocked at Boston, overhauled and recoppered with Revere copper, preparing to start out after the Algerian pirates. On June 26, 1803, her log reads, "The carpenters gave nine cheers, which was answered by the seamen and calkers, because they had in fourteen days completed coppering the ship with copper made in the United States."

So the *Constitution* sailed away, flagship of the fleet which was to fight it out with the Algerians, and to earn for herself the proud name of "Old Ironsides."

As she left the shipyard in 1803, she was the very symbol of the young republic. First there had been much trouble in getting her launched, but now, with her great spread of sail—all woven in Boston—her decks of the best Carolina pitch pine, her live oak and red cedar from Savannah and Charleston, her Yankee crew, "keen as mustard" (Captain Edward Preble, of Maine, to command her), from her flag of stripes and as yet only fifteen stars, to her home-manufactured copper bottom, she was typical—even to the fact the copper work was unpaid for and poor Revere & Son were "now distressed for money; and if you will be so kind as to put the means . . . to supply us you will lay us under very great obligation." The Reveres were furnishing enough copper for several warships and the Government owed them twenty-five thousand dollars—which in time they got.

"Old Ironsides" herself was a wonderful ship. . . . In all, she successfully fought the French, the Algerians, and the English, and when she was old and doomed to be broken up, a twenty-one-year-old Harvard boy wrote a poem about her and saved her.—From "Paul Revere & the World He Lived In," by ESTHER FORBES. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Midnight Court

The wind was pacing up and down,
the stars brought out his chair;
he dragged his ankles from the sea
and sat him there.

And all the leaves along the shore
stopped whispering to be
such councillors as might befit
that still solemnity.

KEITH THOMAS

Kent Fruit Harvest

Garden of England
Land of the red cherry
And the pink plum,

Home of the apple orchard
Where at this season
Tapering fruit ladders
Push their pronged arms
Into the laden trees.

Men, women, children,
Boys and girls,
All the village folk,
Go fruit picking.
Listen to their chatter
and laughter
Stirring the green leaves.

ROBERT E. KEY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

The League of United Nations in the Making.....By Roscoe Drummond

The United States is acting to build, even as the war is in progress, a future world peace organization around the 29 signatories to the Atlantic Charter.

It is becoming increasingly clear that it is the American objective to end the war with the mechanism for maintaining the peace well grounded and substantially accepted by the United Nations.

Numerous evidences of this intention have recently been forthcoming and the latest is a significant declaration by the Office of War Information signalizing the third anniversary today of Germany's invasion of Poland. In its tribute to the "1,000,000,000 friends of the United States"—the allied peoples who are fighting the war for their own and each other's freedom—the O. W. I., speaking with the authority of the Government, discloses official policy on several important points.

It affirms that the United States is seeking to transform the present loose military association into a permanent postwar association of all the United Nations.

It repudiates for all time, as far as this Administration is concerned and as far as it can influence the course of events, any return to political isolationism.

United Nations as Nucleus for World Peace

It indicates that while the United Nations will constitute the nucleus of the world peace organization, other countries will be welcome to membership and that the test will be willingness to accept and practice the principles of the Atlantic Charter and the four freedoms upon which the charter is based.

It speaks out frankly against Russian Communism and salutes the loyalty and heroism of the Russian people.

It confirms that while lend-lease bookkeeping may continue, all weapons from the American arsenal will constitute part of this nation's contribution to the common victory.

"Our destiny," says the O. W. I. in the preface to its war anniversary publication dedicated to all of America's fighting allies, "is bound together by the declaration by the United Nations signed at Washington on New Year's Day, 1942. We are determined to win this war with the overwhelming might of our combined strength—and thereafter to establish a new age of freedom for all men on this earth."

America's war aim merges unbrokenly into America's peace aim and the process of securing the future peace, already begun, is to be continuous. The mechanism of the future peace is to be hammered out on the anvil of the war itself; it is not to be plucked full-blown from the drafting table of a future peace conference.

"Victory for the United Nations," the O. W. I. statement declares, "cannot be won by resistance alone. We know it cannot be won by the quaking dream of isolation. We know it cannot be won by proudly licking our wounds.

"Victory will be won—and victory will be preserved afterward—only by the strength of the United Nations arms and the fighting spirit of the thousand million.

"There is no other road to freedom. We can none of us travel it alone. We must all travel it together. We must save our friends' if we would save our own. It is from foreign shores that the tyrants strike their blows at us, and it is on these shores that we are striking back."

Speaking of Russia's Homeric resistance to the Nazis and America's alliance with her, the O. W. I. expresses the Government's attitude in these words:

Whatever Is Done Is Done for All

"The Russians got ready. They were big and many and strong. They were a young people, 110,000,000 of them under 30, knowing only the new Russia. For the new Russia, as Russians and as socialists, they were ready to fight and suffer and die, which they are doing.

"Some say the socialist state did it. Others say it was the age-old Russian spirit. Wiser men know it was both. Americans know the Communist system and they do not want it for themselves, but to the youth and unity and fighting skill of the Soviet people they can and do send their salute.

"The Russians are still fighting, on the 2,000-mile front, in the great factories, and behind the enemy lines. They know their cause is just, and they know they will win."

In World War I America sold food to France and munitions to Britain and each ally sold to each other and the debts plagued the world for 20 years thereafter. Today the allies are pooling their resources without debt and without compensation.

As the O. W. I. puts it:

"In the great alliance of the United Nations it is not a question of any one of us sending our friends what we can spare from our own defenses. We know that we shall none of us be safe until the enemy is defeated—everywhere in the world. Our problem is to destroy the forces of the Nazis, their hangers-on, and the Japanese lords of slaughter if we do not want them to destroy us.

"Whoever destroys any of those forces gives life to all of us. In our united war it does not matter whether the cannon was made in Springfield or in Coventry or Melbourne. It does not matter whether it is fired by men from Liverpool or Kuibyshev or Chungking. When the gun throws back the enemy's line in Russia, when the Nazi submarine is sunk, when the smashed Japanese plane comes down, the cause of the United Nations is advanced: there is an increased promise of freedom for all people—everywhere in the world."

The Country Speaks: Corn Belt

What Is Par in Parity?.....By Dorothea Kahn

"Parity" is a good little word, and it has been a great help to the farmers in getting over to the public the idea that they are entitled to a fair share of the national income. But now it is causing them trouble. The public is taking it too literally.

The American Farm Bureau Federation particularly is embarrassed. Edward A. O'Neal, President of this farm organization, which is especially strong in the corn belt, has been an outstanding foe of inflation and has been warning his membership from the start of the war to accept willingly measures which would check a price spiral. At the same time, he has been an advocate of that provision in the price control law which holds that no ceilings should be placed on farm products at less than 110 per cent of parity.

Opponents of the Farm Bureau and economists not familiar with the philosophy of the farm organizations are charging that Mr. O'Neal and his group are advocating inflationary price increases for farmers. If parity means equality, why should anybody favor more than parity, they are demanding. They insist it's like asking for 110 per cent of equality. Obviously, that would be asking not for equality but for an advantage.

Unfavorable Position

Mr. O'Neal is too sensible a man to do that, but it must be admitted that he has got himself and his organization into a strategically unfavorable position because of this demand. Somehow he and his group are not able to make their position clear to the public.

Yet his position is quite understandable. Parity is an arbitrary formula for giving farmers purchasing power about the same as that they had before World War I, when buying power of city and country were thought to be in fair balance. It wasn't a boom time for farmers, but it was good enough. In the hard years that followed soon after that war—the 20s—when industry still flourished but farm prices hit bottom, farmers longed for a return to that period when the business of both farm and factory was good. The parity formula was devised to express that prewar relationship in concrete terms and was finally written into the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

Farmers generally have been pretty well satisfied with this "parity" although so conservative an organization as The National Grange and some other farm groups have held that the parity formula is not applicable to modern conditions and woud like to see it revised to better farm income.

The Farm Bureau people have not gone so far as that. They have insisted the present parity formula is good enough, even though costs of production on the farm have increased, and city wages have risen much higher in proportion than farm income. All they ask is that if a lid is to be put on farm prices it should be a little above parity.

Bureau's Explanation

Inconsistent? Not in the opinion of the Farm Bureau leaders. Their explanation is simple. Farm prices fluctuate with the seasons, they point out. Even if ceilings are set, the price of commodities may be expected to fall below the ceiling now and then as heavy supplies come on the market. If the ceiling is set at parity, then fluctuations below that point will bring the average price below parity, they argue. And that's why they want a margin above parity. They are convinced that with a ceiling at 110 per cent of parity the average price would be about parity. The price control law was set up on this theory, and it had the approval of Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard.

But neither the farm groups supporting the 110 per cent of parity ceiling nor Secretary Wickard was able to convince the public that this position was reasonable. The Administration in its fight against inflation came out against the 110 per cent ceiling, and the Farmers Union, never too friendly to the American Farm Bureau Federation, backed the Administration and helped build up public opinion against the 110 per cent of parity ceiling.

Now Secretary Wickard has conceded their victory. In a recent statement he said publicly that he had changed his opinion, explaining he now thinks that in order to keep war production up it is necessary to give up the 110 per cent rule since other groups are using it as an argument to slow down economic controls in other fields.

To Change the Subject:

Equalizing Up, Not Down.....By Pearl Strachan

The young English mother in Washington was telling of her difficulty in getting a nurse for her two small children. One girl, who badly needed the job, could not bring herself to take it because in her estimation it was work for a Negro girl. The white-haired man in the armchair sadly shook his head. "We shall never have peace on this earth," he murmured, "while people act like that."

One of the most corrupt practices in our modern machinery is to label jobs in their respective localities, as socially or unsocially desirable. All honest and necessary work has its dignity and its value. The laborer need not return to the spinning wheel to verify that. In the emergency of war, artificial standards are fast falling of their own insupportable weight. There is no reason why the wonderful natural scientific discoveries of our era should not be gainfully employed to free mankind of drudgery without lowering the status of a piece of work. The old-time craftsman wove his cloth or made his shoes in a spirit of pride and joy, conscious of the dignity of work well done. The mill hand producing by machinery is no less worthy an individual.

People seem to have become very fearful lest they fail to achieve "equality," but do not always realize that the equalizing process is up, not down. The fiery young rebels so violently against everything indicative of private property often make me smile. To say that they are hypocrites might not be quite fair, but they are often inconsistent, readily accepting gifts of money or grants from funds supported entirely from "capitalistic" sources. When they sneer at trim clothing and mutter sarcastic innuendoes at the sight of an evening suit, it does not occur to them that they are snobbishly flaunting their overalls or East-Side sweaters in as arrogant a "class" discrimination as could be devised.

We cannot drag people down to equality. We must raise them up to it. To bring wages, for example, up to a just level is commendable. To reduce employers to poverty has nothing to commend it. There is timely satire in the lines of Gilbert and Sullivan:

> Spurn not the nobly born
> With love affected,
> Nor treat with virtuous scorn
> The well-connected.
> High rank invites no shame—
> We boast an equal claim
> With him of humble name
> To be respected!

When everybody tries to raise up both himself and his neighbor, then perhaps, not before, we shall bring to pass the millennium of which the "equalizers" dream.

Allies Firm for Victory in Fourth Year of War

Early successes of Axis and Japan offset by American participation on all-out scale.

Allies' failure to attack during German drive in Russia shows how far off is day of peace.

By Henry Sowerby

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Superficially the third year of the war, which ends today, has marked a long series of gains for the forces of destruction and barbarism.

In the West Nazi hordes have swept over Russia almost the entire 800 miles from Kiev on the Dnieper to Stalingrad on the Volga.

In the East the Japanese, striking without warning at Pearl Harbor Dec. 7, overran between Christmas and the beginning of May Hong Kong, Manila, Singapore, Batavia, Burma, Bataan and Corregidor.

At the same time, in the six months since Pearl Harbor, the democracies have lost some 3,843,000 tons of shipping, according to Nazi computations—which may be exaggerated but were sufficient to cause the Allied shipping situation to deteriorate taking the Atlantic as a whole.

But it is doubtful whether these results of democratic unpreparedness and want of adjustment to the needs of warfare will be the true distinguishing mark of the past 12 months.

This third year of the war more likely will go down in history as one of the turning points in human affairs.

Pattern for New Order

In marking the sudden emergence of the United States from its modest role of isolationist republic into a controlling force in world affairs, which took place immediately after Pearl Harbor, this war year may well prove not only to have imposed a limit on future aggression but also to have set the pattern for the new world order.

The fact that America today has its forces in China, India, Australia, in the British Isles, on the Red Sea and elsewhere; that within a week of Pearl Harbor it had voted a $10,077,077,005 appropriation measure for the war; that its shipbuilding schedule of 8,000,000 tons for 1942 is ahead of time are hopeful signs—but they do not convey the real meaning of what has happened.

The question with which the war opened was whether the democratic nations, with the English-speaking peoples as their most powerful spokesmen, could maintain their position in the world in face of the efficient forces of a mechanized barbarism.

Britain since the last war had been urging the United States to assume a leadership which the British, owing to their five-ocean navy, had hitherto exercised. Britain had recognized that with its widely scattered 14 battleships and 65 cruisers it would be no match for Japan with its concentrated 10 battleships and 45 cruisers, if Britain's supremacy in Atlantic and Mediterranean waters were challenged.

Change Since Pearl Harbor

Only with the attack on Pearl Harbor did the United States answer this question. Only then did a new world equilibrium come into view. Realizing that it could not depend on the British Fleet, that it must depend on its own strong arm, and that it must assume a leading responsibility in the whole future course of the war, America plunged into the struggle. With it came all countries north of the Panama Canal and Brazil in South America, while seven other South Americans, excluding Argentina and Chile, have broken diplomatic relations with the Axis.

Not that the entry of an unprepared America into the war has immediately turned the tide of battle. In fact the British reverse at Tobruk June 20, almost simultaneously with the Russian evacuation of Rostov (June 27) and the fall of Sevastopol (July 7) followed by the capture of North Caucasian oil are ample evidence that the onrush of the fascist flood has not yet been stemmed.

Moreover the inability of the Allies to take advantage of the concentration of Teutons in Russia for 15 months to invade the Continent betrays a condition of weakness that is some distance from actual victory.

What the American entry into the war has done, however, is to strengthen the fiber of democracy so that defeat is no longer contemplated. The sense of disintegration that followed the collapse of Denmark, Norway, the Low Countries and France has ended.

When Japan struck America, America did not collapse. Unready as it was, it struck back. One month after the Japanese occupation of Manila on Jan 2, an American fleet was attacking the Japanese Marshall and Gilbert Islands.

At the moment when Corregidor, the last hold on the Philippines, was being lost on May 6, American ships and airmen were stopping the long Japanese record of successful adventures in the Coral Sea—and they were performing the same feat a month later at Midway. Three months later the Americans were ready to turn to offensive tactics and Admiral Ghormley's men were swarming over the Japanese bases in the Solomons.

It is true that these events do not directly affect the decisive field of the struggle in Europe, where the Germans are playing havoc with the industries of the conquered nations and have already compelled something like 2,500,000 foreigners to go and labor for them in Germany.

Heavy Losses in Asia

They do not compensate for Britain's heavy losses in the East, including the sinking of the battleships Prince of Wales and the Repulse Dec. 10 through faulty co-ordination between naval and air forces, or the escape of the battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau and the Prinze Eugen from Brest, due to the same causes, or the appalling shipping losses which have limited the effectiveness of Britain's campaigns.

Nevertheless, the British people, though disappointed and at a loss to explain the setbacks, are no more daunted than at Dunkirk or the Battle of Britain. In many respects Britain has shown an increasing ability to take the initiative and establish its ascendancy.

The RAF, for the past few weeks supplemented by American airmen, have wrought appalling destruction on German-occupied territory at Rostock, Lübeck, Cologne and elsewhere. On May 30 the first 1,000-bomber raid by the RAF over Germany, followed by successive flights of varying proportions, have undoubtedly kept large numbers of Nazi fighter craft away from the Russian front.

Commando raids, including that on the Lofotens in December, the famous St. Nazaire raid of January that destroyed the dock gates in the harbor, and the large-scale Dieppe raid two weeks ago, are having a cumulative effect on the Nazi defenses, which may be highly productive in the near future.

Supply Routes to Russia

In the Near East, British strategists appear to be showing entire competence in the handling of the situation which opened with the abdication of the Shah of Iran last September, followed by the rapid organization of the trans-Persian supply routes to Russia, and the organization of a South Caucasus army under Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson.

Perhaps the most hopeful aspect of the Allied war effort—and one likely to be most effective in the postwar settlement—has been the readiness of the Allied powers, America, Britain, Russia, and China, to unify the direction of the war.

President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill met in December and again in June. In May and June Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff of Russia signed a 20-year agreement with Britain and then visited Washington.

Last month Mr. Churchill became the first British Prime Minister to go to Soviet Russia.

In other ways unity of direction is rapidly taking shape with British military and naval delegates in Washington and corresponding American delegates in London, Moscow, and Chungking. With General Eisenhower, commander of the American forces in the European theater of operations, with General MacArthur in command of the Allied forces in Australia and General Stilwell second in command to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek in China, the United States is rapidly opening out into a field of world strategy the results of which will in time be seen.

However many setbacks the United Nations may have sustained during the past year, their cause remains unbreachable, for no setbacks have brought to Americans, to British, to Russians or to Chinese the slightest sign of collapse. On the contrary, they have strengthened their determination to fight through to victory.

Associated Press

As the Nations of the Earth Enter the Fourth Year of Total War

Clearer against the skies of current history, the airplane writes a place of increasing importance, as more and more the world's conflicts take to the heights.

Red Cross Relief Activities in War Cover Many Fields

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1—In the three years since the outbreak of World War II, Sept. 1, 1939, approximately $60,000,000 worth of relief supplies have been distributed by the American Red Cross in Europe, Asia, and Africa, and more than 20,000,000 persons have been aided by these supplies, it was announced today.

Aid sent to Russia has already passed the $4,000,000 mark. Hospital and medical supplies were reported as urgently needed by the medical mission consisting of American and British Red Cross representatives which met in Moscow in September, 1941, with officials of the Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the U. S. S. R.

Approximately $3,000,000 worth already have been forwarded, with additional shipments expected to go on for some time. Large quantities of clothing produced in Red Cross chapters, totaling more than 300,000 warm garments for women and children forced to flee from their homes, have been sent to Russia, together with additional purchases of shoes, clothing, and more than 2,500,000 pounds of toilet and laundry soap.

Civilians bombed from their homes in the Battle of Britain received the greater part of the aid represented in the $33,000,000 worth of assistance in the British Isles. American Red Cross representatives in London co-operating with the British Red Cross and the Women's Voluntary Services, Britain's two officially recognized voluntary relief agencies, have transmitted requests, and supervised distribution of the supplies. Hospital and medical supplies were distributed through the British Red Cross to 2,767 hospital and dispensary units for the care of civilians injured by enemy action.

More than 6,000,000 articles of clothing, valued at more than $17,000,000, were consigned to the Women's Voluntary Services, which reported recently that it had provided shelter and clothing for some 4,700,000 civilians, including 21,000 alien war refugees, through its 21 regional stores, 175 county depots, and more than 2,500 local centers stocked with American Red Cross clothing, blankets, and other supplies, for "blitz" victims.

Relief to China through the American Red Cross has totaled approximately $4,000,000, with aid estimated to have benefited 4,245,000 persons, including 1,600,000 children.

Transportation difficulties also hampered relief to Greece. In December, 1940, the American Red Cross sent its first of four shipments of relief, which were carried free in Greek steamers. One ship was lost en route, and Greece fell before the arrival of the other three, which were forced to take the long route around the Cape of Good Hope and up the Suez Canal.

The cargoes were therefore unloaded in Egypt, and more than $2,000,000 worth of supplies were later distributed for the benefit of Greek and other refugees in the Middle East, under the supervision of American Red Cross representatives.

Distribution of war relief in the Middle East eventually extended over a vast territory and reached many different races. Food and clothing were supplied to Greek refugees in many places throughout the area, including Palestine, Turkey, and Egypt. Egyptian victims of bombings and starving desert tribesmen also received aid. Going farther afield, the American Red Cross helped relieve the situation of Polish refugees in Iran by shipments of medicines and clothing, and has assisted civilian war sufferers, particularly children, in Eritrea and Ethiopia.

In April, two French ships were made available to the Red Cross and left New York for Marseille on April 17, 1941, with an aggregate cargo of 13,500 tons of white flour and about 715 tons of milk concenrtates. Another French ship, the Mont Everest, sailed in the latter part of August, 1942, with a cargo of milk concentrates and infants' layettes. The distribution of all these supplies is under the control of American Red Cross representatives in Unoccupied France.

In Iceland, the influx of large numbers of armed forces developed certain emergency needs among the civilian population for which the American Red Cross assumed responsibility.

During these three years, the American Red Cross also sent supplies to Spain to meet the threat of famine in the spring and summer of 1941, medical and hospital supplies to Finland in 1940 and 1941, and general relief to Yugoslavia.

Textiles to the value of over $21,000,000 were purchased in the United States with Government funds for the production of refugee garments, and more than $17,000,000 worth of these supplies have been distributed to 3,693 chapters and 6,000 branches of the American Red Cross.

Food packages for prisoners of war in Europe were a large item in American Red Cross foreign war relief.

To prisoners in Europe have ben sent such items as 58,130 pieces of underwear, 44,000 shoes, 320,800 bars of coal, 227,000 pairs of socks, and 12,000 sweaters.

U. S. Really Buckling Down as War Enters Its Fourth Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1—A new note of hard realism was increasingly apparent in the United States war effort today as the world-wide conflict entered its fourth year and as the United States neared the end of its ninth month of belligerency.

Persons in the nation's capital who have followed the war closely believe that the country is only now recovering from the incredulous shock at early defeats and is finally buckling down with the tight-lipped determination which has carried it victoriously through every war of its history.

Cheered by recent victories in the SouthwesternPacific, the American people and their leaders are reported more than ever ready to make and accept those demands upon themselves and their neighbors which are necessary to defeat the forces which threaten everything which Americans believe to be worth preserving.

Evidence of this new American toughness is seen in the fact that:

1. The Government has decided that America must eat less meat, despite all-time highs in production, so that a part of this country's production may go to others of the United Nations.

2. The Selective Service system has moved to put the draft on a uniform basis throughout the country and has warned the country that all able-bodied men must be prepared to handle a gun or grip a monkeywrench, thus burying still deeper the comfortable delusion that this war may be won "on the cheap" and with the troops of Britain, Russia, and China.

3. A popular ground swell is making itself felt in behalf of a fair but rigid tax which will pay for the war and keep the United States on a solid financial footing.

4. Word from the North, South, East, and West emphasizes public displeasure with what millions of persons believe are the shilly-shallying politics of Congress and the White House where many vital war measures are concerned.

5. There is evidence that the War Production Board may finally receive the stiff jogging up which constructive critics have long held to be necessary.

President Roosevelt, who is widely accused of having failed to meet the threat of inflation head on, now appears ready to push for effective anti-inflationary measures even if it is necessary to circumvent a Congress hog-tied by many powerful and conflicting interests.

Likewise, a new grimness entered the American war picture recently when the President warned that Axis officials guilty of injustice against the peoples of conquered territory were being listed and could expect fair but fast justice. Hitherto, American officials had avoided pronouncements on the harsh business of postwar retribution and punishment.

America's realization of the difficulty of the task ahead of it and its Allies was deepened by the radio address of Joseph C. Grew, former Ambassador to Japan, who warned that the Asiatic enemy was clever, strong, and able and that only a full-scale effort on the United States' part could insure a Japanese defeat.

Although there is evidence that Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, is prepared to move with greater vigor against incompetents within his organization, many observers in Washington have adopted a wait-and-see attitude.

A discouraging aspect of the production problem, in the opinion of some officials here, is the continuing stranglehold of the War and Navy Departments on priorities and orders.

It is, for example, still virtually impossible to get much indispensable information out of the armed services as to future military and naval needs. The Army goes ahead and outlines its own procurement program without consulting the Navy or WPB and the Navy does the same, it is charged.

Until such inefficiency is eliminated, all the determination in the world to beat the Axis will fall short of its mark, the country is warned.

Today's Woman

You Can Save Your Surplus Fruit by Drying It—and Also Save Your Sugar!

All Equipment Needed to Dry Fruit at Home Can Be Made In an Hour or Two If You Have Some Box Lumber And Can Use a Saw and Drive Nails

By Ernest E. Oertel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Many housewives never give a thought to the drying of fruit, although they may can dozens of pints and quarts of fruit each year. Probably the principal reason for their reluctance to try drying fruit is their belief that this process of preserving fruit is practicable only when there are tons of apricots, peaches, or pears to be processed and when there are specially constructed sulphuring houses, professionally-built fruit trays, and acres of land for sun-drying.

Actually, however, fruit may be dried in any quantity. Batches that can be canned at home can also be dried at home—and with less trouble and expense. Fruits processed in this manner require no sugar at all, and loss from spoilage need never occur if simple rules are followed.

Has Advantages

The present scarcity of sugar and the high market prices for dried fruits are now directing more attention to the possibilities in home drying. Once the simple equipment for drying fruit is acquired and a batch or two of fruit is preserved in this manner, the advantages of the system and the excellence of the finished product make drying a strong competitor with canning, especially in the case of apricots, peaches, and pears.

All equipment needed to dry fruit at home can be made in an hour or two if one has some box lumber and can use a saw and hammer and drive nails. The only store material used in the process is flowers of sulphur, which can be obtained at any drugstore. A one-pound package, which costs between 15 and 20 cents, is enough to sulphur several hundred pounds of fruit if one uses a reasonably tight sulphur chamber.

The drying apparatus described in this article is constructed to dry approximately 20 pounds of fruit at a time on three trays. Only one ounce of sulphur is burned for each batch—a total cost for preserving, aside from labor expended, of about one penny. The sun does the rest.

If the housewife is interested in drying fruit, the first thing she must have available is a sulphuring chamber. To sun-dry fruits so that they will retain their color and not turn brown and to insure preservation, the sulphuring of most fruits is necessary prior to exposure to solar or artificial heat.

Directions for Making Box

The sulphur box described herein is one made from a small packing box, and it measures approximately two feet wide, two feet deep, and two feet high. Fruit can be sulphured quite as successfully in it as in any larger chamber.

The inside of this box is sealed with strong paper to prevent the rapid escape of the sulphur fumes. Cleats are nailed inside the box at two sides so that trays may be supported on them while the sulphur is being burned. A lid is hinged from the top of the front side of the box, and it is desirable to have some sort of clamping or holding device at the bottom of the lid so that it can be held tightly against the side of the box during the sulphuring process.

Next it is necessary to make the trays. These can be made of three-eighths or one-half inch plyboard framed with strips of wood which will stand about one and one-half inches above the tray surface. Such frames will permit stacking of the trays when they are to be carried with the cut fruit on them. They will also prevent the fruit from falling off the edges of the trays. The over-all length of the trays should be something less than the width of the sulphur box so that they will slide in and out on the cleats. The width of the trays should be several inches less than the depth of the box so that sulphur fumes may be able to get past the trays in the closed chamber and circulate around the fruit.

In a sulphur box of this kind the sulphur is burned in a small metal pan insulated from the bottom of the box and shielded from the tray above with a supported piece of tin. The sulphur is piled in a little heap on the pan and combustion is started by holding a lighted match against the sulphur just before closing the box.

With sulphur chamber and trays constructed, the housewife is ready to start drying her fruit. Apricots and peaches, after being washed, should be halved with a sharp knife, and the pits removed. The halves, unpeeled, should then be laid on the trays, pit hollows up. When the trays are full, the cut surfaces of the fruit should be sprinkled lightly with a weak solution of salt water (1 teaspoon salt to 1 cup water). This sprinkling of salt water helps keep the fruit from darkening in color, provides moisture necessary to effective sulphuring, and reduces the amount of sulphur required. Then the trays should be placed in the sulphur box, the sulphur lighted, and the lid closed. The sulphur box should be exposed to the sun during the sulphuring process, since the penetration of solar heat increases efficiency and economy in sulphuring.

Time Required

Apricots and peaches should remain in the closed sulphur box for at least six hours, and if there is no need for hurry, they may be kept there for 12 hours or even more. When they come out, the pit hollows should be nearly filled with liquid. This liquid is drawn into the pit cavities by action of sulphurous acid, which ruptures the cells of the fruit. The sulphurous acid is formed when sulphur dioxide gas, created by the combination of burning sulphur and the oxygen in the box, dissolves itself in the moisture of the fruit. Nearly all of this sulphurous acid is lost from the fruit during drying and storage, and the small amount that remains is a harmless preservative.

The fruit is now ready to place in the sun. Care should be taken not to spill any of the liquid from the pit cavities when the trays are moved. The fruit should be exposed to direct sunshine until it is about dry and is uniform in color. In southern California this takes about two days. Where the sun is not so hot, as many as five or six days may be needed. When the fruit is sufficiently dry to take from the trays without too much of a feeling of stickiness, it should be poured in shallow containers which should then be kept in a warm, dry place out of direct sunlight, but where there is a good circulation of air.

Ready for Packing

After the fruit has been mixed several times over a period of two weeks, so as to attain blending and equalization of moisture, it should be ready for packing. When in this condition, a handful of the fruit may be squeezed tightly without causing the individual pieces to stick together. The finished product is neither puffy nor moist, yet it is not bone dry or brittle; it is firm but pliable.

If pears are to be dried, the stem and calyx only should be removed and the fruit cut lengthwise into halves, but not peeled. Otherwise, the fruit should be handled like peaches and apricots except for the sulphuring. For the same quantity of fruit, pears require twice as much sulphur as peaches and apricots, and they must be kept in the sulphur box about a day and a half (36 hours).

Apples may be sun-dried satisfactorily after sulphuring for only half an hour, provided they have been cored, peeled, and sliced to a thickness of one-fourth inch and kept submerged in a weak solution of salt water (to keep them from turning brown) until ready for the sulphur box. Apples when sliced to this thickness use about the same amount of sulphur as apricots, but, as has been indicated, are exposed to the sulphur fumes for a much shorter period

Bulletins Available

Other fruits can be sun-dried or evaporated by artificial heat after sulphuring. The processes vary for different fruits, but no real difficulties in home drying are encountered anywhere. There are excellent bulletins available from the United States Department of Agriculture and from some of the State Colleges of Agriculture on the principles and practices of home drying of both fruits and vegetables. These bulletins are easily secured and should be consulted by those who may wish to dry figs, prunes, grapes, cherries, berries, and other fruits which may be dried or evaporated into attractive and palatable concentrated forms.

Drying is as easy as canning and is less expensive. It is an excellent way to save that surplus ripe fruit from the back-yard apricot or peach tree without digging into your rationed sugar stocks. For drying, really ripe fruit with the full natural sugar content is preferable to the firm, not-quite-fully-ripe fruit most desirable for canning. Let old Sol fully ripen your fruit this year and then let him dry it for you in your own back yard!

(1) Sulphuring chamber made from a small packing box. It is sealed inside with strong paper and its lid is hinged from the top. (2) Trays of apricots ready to sulphur. (3) Sliding the trays on spaced cleats preparatory to lighting the sulphur and sealing the chamber. (4) Sun-drying apricots on a roof. (5) Dried apricots ready to pack.

You'll Need This Apparatus For Drying Fruit At Home

Variety Is the Spice of Baby's Menu, Too

This is the fourth of a series of six articles for young mothers to be published on the Today's Woman Page of The Christian Science Monitor on consecutive Tuesdays, giving them helpful information on the care and feeding of babies through the first year. The writer, Cathryn S. Keith, is a Christian Science nurse, specializing in baby cases.

By Cathryn S. Keith

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In the previous article you learned that milk was the most important food in the baby's diet, but in recent years experience has proved that it is wise to add other foods very early in the baby's life. The younger the baby, the less developed his sense of taste, so he is not apt to resist new flavors as an older baby may who has had nothing but milk and fruit juice.

Your baby will like new foods if they are of mild flavor, smooth texture, and given at the proper temperature with the milk feeding. Your own attitude in giving the food has much to do with his reception of it. Express the happy anticipation that he will like the new food and that he is receptive to progressive ideas.

Introduce Them Gradually

Introduce new foods gradually and in small amounts. The first day give him one teaspoonful and increase the amount slowly. Let him become familiar with the new flavor before you introduce another food. While he is very small and ravenously hungry for his bottle, you may find the feeding more agreeable if you give him half of his bottle, then the solid food, and finish with the remainder of his bottle.

The age at which solid foods are added to his diet is entirely individual. Fruit juices are usually added first, then a cereal feeding, and later the vegetables, fruits, meats, and milk desserts. Likewise, the amount of food he can take is individual. At birth the capacity of a baby's stomach is approximately one ounce. This increases rapidly so that in a few days he will be draining three or four ounces of formula. Also his appetite may vary at times. Since he is happy, well, and gaining rapidly, he will undoubtedly have an excellent appetite, so do not force him to eat an exact amount of food each day. If he pushes your hand away, purses his lips, blows out the food, or gives some other sign that he has had enough, calmly remove the food. Never let him know that the state of his appetite affects either of you in the slightest degree.

Some Variation Permissible

As I have said in a previous article, establish regularity in the feeding schedule, but do not become a slave to the minute hand on the clock. If he has been awake for a longer period than usual before his feeding and is becoming fussy, feed him a little earlier. If he naturally sleeps through until 6:30 a. m., give the first bottle of the day at that time. When he is awake most of the afternoon after his 2 p. m. feeding time, give him his supper at about 5:30 p. m. and tuck him in for the night. If he suddenly begins to leave a part of his bottle at almost every feeding, it is usually an indication that he is being fed too often. This is the usual procedure between the second and third month when he is ready to eliminate the 10 p. m. feeding, and again between the sixth and eighth month when he is ready for three meals a day.

Although mealtime is not the time for you to play with the baby, do keep this a happy time. Feed him in the same room, preferably in his nursery, so that he will not have too many distractions. As a general rule, do not have an audience during the feeding. A demi-tasse spoon is excellent for his first solid food; later use his own long-handled spoon. If you do not have a hot dish for his food, warm it in custard cups and keep them in a dish of hot water, so they will stay warm. Junket which cannot be reheated should stand at room temperature for an hour before the feeding.

First Addition

FRUIT JUICE is the first addition you will make to his diet. Start with one teaspoonful of sweet orange juice and one teaspoonful of water during the second or third week. Increase the amount of juice by one teaspoonful every week until eight are given. Increase the water every other week as long as necessary, but give the juice undiluted as soon as he likes it that way. He will probably take the juice of a medium orange by the time he is six months old. When he begins to waken for an afternoon play period, give him other fruit juice diluted with an equal part of water. Increase in the same way as the orange juice. Use tomato, prune, apricot, grapefruit, or pineapple juice. Give these juices from a spoon or cup. Start with a spoon, but as soon as he is drinking without spilling, which will be amazingly soon, he can have all the juice from the cup. This is a help later on when changing from bottle to cup.

CEREALS may be added to his diet by the end of the second month. Use a pre-cooked cereal first which is prepared by adding sufficient formula to make it the proper consistency. Begin with one teaspoon of cereal mixed with approximately three teaspoonsful of warm formula. Feed this to him with a spoon at his 10 a. m. feeding. Increase the amount of cereal gradually so that by the fifth month he is taking two rounded tablespoonsful. Later give him any of the whole-grain cereals cooked in equal parts of water and milk. When he gives up his 10 p. m. feeding, give him a cereal feeding at 6 p. m. Pulverized graham crackers or ripe, sieved banana, mixed with formula, make excellent substitutions for cereal at this feeding.

Vegetables the Third Month

VEGETABLES may be added at the 2 p. m. feeding during the third month. There are many excellent canned varieties of baby food on the market. Begin with the soups and gradually add the other vegetables. After the baby is accustomed to the different flavors, give a leafy and a root or seed vegetable each day. As usual, give him just one teasponful the first day and gradually increase until he is eating about four ounces.

RAW EGG YOLK may be added to his bottle feeding when he is five months old. Start with one teaspoonful and increase until he is taking a whole yolk daily. If he is breast-fed, add the yolk to his cereal or the sieved, hard-cooked yolk to his vegetables. He will enjoy a whole coddled egg three or four times a week when he is about a year old.

MEATS. You may give him a tablespoonful of beef juice in his vegetable once a week at the fourth month. He will probably like crisp fat bacon crumbled into his vegetable at about the same time. Later when he is ready for lamb chop, beef, chicken, liver, and fish, put them through a food mill, so that the texture is smooth.

Now that you have learned how to make the first additions to diet, you will be ready for next week's article, which will explain, among other things, the change to three meals a day.

Share Rubbers, Rides, Radishes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There are some tiny, torn places in the black war cloud that hangs over us all. Through the rifts you can catch glimpses of sunlight. Those cracks where the serene blue shows through were made when people began to think of others, when they learned that it was fun to share with their neighbors.

In our town it began in a very unobtrusive way last winter. It was at a Red Cross meeting that the practical idea of a rubber and overshoe exchange was born. Mrs. Gardener who has six children and who yet faithfully gives a full day a week to Red Cross sewing had lamented the fact that it was so difficult to keep her children in rubbers.

"Of course Tommy can wear Bobby's, but little Tim can't wear Grace's overshoes with fur around the top!" she said.

Mrs. O'Hara held her needle poised in air and said excitedly: "Why that gives me an idea! Why couldn't we have a rubber and overshoe exchange—you bring in the ones your children have outgrown and get a pair that fits!"

Then and there women volunteered to take turns keeping the "store" open two afternoons a week. Now any Tuesday or Friday you may see mothers coming in with small children and rubbers or overshoes.

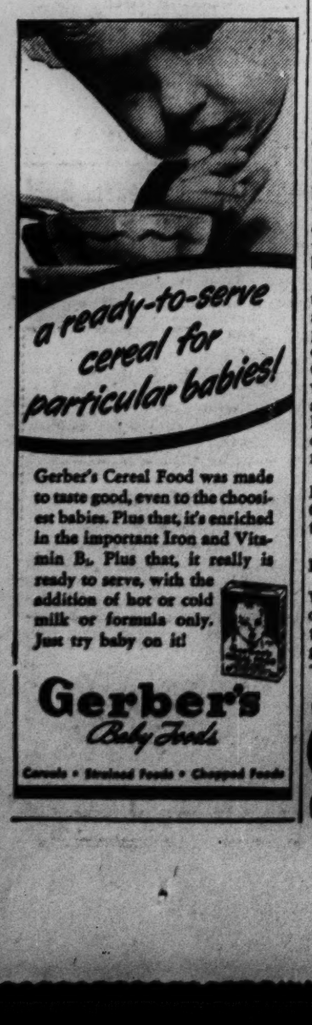
Last winter the Federal Government opened a Merchant Marine Academy near our town. Here over a thousand boys came for their preliminary training before being sent to sea. We often met them on the street in their smart blue uniforms. Sometimes they looked rather lonesome, so some good-hearted mothers got busy on the telephone and soon boys were being invited to homes for Sunday dinner.

Now the rationing of gas has started a new movement in sharing. It's the Share Your Gas Club. People are pooling their cars, so to speak. In our block women take turns driving all the men to the station, which is over a mile away. We double up on Fridays to do the week-end shopping.

"I'd be ashamed to be seen in the car alone," a woman I didn't know said as she invited me to get in.

With vegetables now ripening in all our victory gardens there is more proud sharing—of tomatoes, peas, cucumbers.

It's all in the genuine American tradition—sharing with each other. We'd gotten away from it in our self-centered lives, but now we're back to the old-fashioned ways again.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NYA Jobs-for-Youth Program Now Needs Youths for Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Seattle, Wash.

Yesterday youth needed jobs. Today jobs need youth. As a result, the National Youth Administration Resident Center here has become a war industries induction center for young people from all over the Western States. From Montana to Texas and from Oregon to the Mississippi, both boys and girls spend a few weeks in intensive training in crafts essential to the building of planes and ships and then find good-paying jobs.

But is this the function of the NYA? It fits into the war effort, to be sure, but wouldn't any straight industrial school do as much? The answer is immediately forthcoming from the Administration staff. The purpose of the NYA is to fit youth into the world about them. It is not a static but a changing and progressive world. When the war with its immediate and intense problems came, the Youth Administration was found capable of adjusting itself to new conditions.

The Resident Center is in a city suburb on the site of a former "poor farm." The original buildings are utilized, and all about are grouped dormitories, dining halls, assembly and recreation center, and the various shops where training is available in welding, sheet metal, forge, blacksmithing, machine shop, maintenance work, and construction which includes carpentry, pipe fitting, painting, plumbing, and electrical work.

750 Resident Trainees

The Center accommodates 750 resident trainees, but because there is a constant turnover in occupancy, it means that thousands have passed through the course since the project widened its scope early in the year. All have come through because of some previous training or aptitude for mechanics or construction crafts. Even the girls. One young woman who had always liked to "fool around with tools" was trained to be a mechanic at Boeing.

Shop training, as is the case in all NYA work projects, is utilized in production for community needs. For example, one job in the Center has been the building of pulley platforms for barrage balloons.

Most of the trainees have had NYA work and understand its practices. According to its usage, they receive $30 a month, out of which subsistence costs must be paid. Financial need is not necessary for admission at this time when jobs need youth regardless of economic status. When they begin to earn wages, the Center helps them, much as parents would, by lending funds, if needed, for board, union dues, tools and other necessities until such time as they are able to care for themselves.

During their training period, these young people become acquainted with the City and look about for lodgings. Housing has been a problem, but not an acute one, as rooms for single persons are available where families cannot find shelter.

With these thousands of young people in such specialized training, a further question suggests itself: What use will the NYA make of this greatly augmented supply of shop equipment and what use will the postwar world find for these young men and women trained in war industries?

Again the answer indicates that the subject has been well thought out. Civilized needs for peacetime products, not only for this nation but for the world, will mean the utilization of both men and machines where the latter can be quickly converted into peacetime channels.

"After the war, there will be a greater than ever demand for trained welders," one young trainee explains, "when things are going to be welded that were never welded before. Welding will largely take the place of riveting."

What NYA Stands For

Not all NYA boys and girls intend to follow the mechanical crafts permanently. For many, this is frankly an opportunity to make a stake for some other vocation, for college education, or for better equipment back on the farm. The story is told of one boy from a large farm in Idaho who liked war work, was glad to be in the war effort, and felt that a knowledge of tools would not come amiss on a modern farm. But his objective was to become a successful farmer.

Back of the organizational details of the Center are those very apparent characteristics that make this more than an industrial-training school, evidences of those things that NYA stands for. There are the directors and resident personnel who are chosen because of their social mindedness and interest in youth; there is the fine attitude of boys and girls toward one another; there is the racial tolerance where colored young people, Indians, well-favored college youth, and, before their evacuation, Japanese, live and work on an equality basis.

In spite of a constantly changing population, there is still opportunity for recreational and fraternal contacts and the discussions that youth enjoys. There is even an orchestra. Those in charge report a good attendance at church services in the community; and student government is maintained on a conscious basis of democracy.

Altogether, as described by one of the Administration staff, there is much about this aggregation of American youth, in their conduct toward one another, in their understanding of what it is all about, that is necessary "if we are not to have a war every 20 years!"

Educators Back War Effort

By the Associated Press

WASHINGTON—An immediate adjustment of the Elementary and High School programs to co-ordinate their curricula with the war program was urgently recommended today by a Special Committee before the National Institute on Education and War.

The Institute, composed of school officials and teachers from all over the country, has been meeting here for four days.

The Committee of educators, emphasizing that "education must make its special and particular contribution to this struggle," declared that "fighting with learning is the slogan of victory," and urged a 10-point program under which students may prepare to meet the demands of the armed forces.

"There is not time to be overly strict in definition regarding the function of education," said the statement.

The Program

1. Emphasis on mathematics, especially problems drawn from the field of aviation, navigation, mechanized warfare and industry.
2. Industrial art courses related to war needs with special application to operation of machine tools.
3. Auto mechanics courses in co-operation with local garages and farmers, with emphasis on repair and operation of trucks and tractors.
4. More practical courses in cooking and sewing.
5. Physics instruction, stressing characteristics of mechanics, heat, radio, photography and electricity.
6. Teaching units emphasizing health in both elementary and high schools.
7. Revised social study courses to impart knowledge of war aims and issues.
8. Units of study dealing with understanding of the armed forces to lessen the time required for induction.
9. Pre-flight courses as outlined by the armed forces in the larger schools.
10. Instruction to give appreciation of the implications of the global concept of the war, and postwar living.

Federal Aid Vital

Addressing the Institute, Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah, said Federal aid for education was a necessary means of winning the war.

"Certainly in the current effort to win the war we must look to the future," he said. "It is not inconceivable that boys now in the elementary grades may become old enough to bear arms before the war is won. What the nation does now about their education will determine to no small degree what they are able to do for their nation tomorrow."

Members of the Committee who signed the statement are:

David E. Weglein, Superintendent of Schools, Baltimore, Md.; James D. Edmonson, Dean of the School of Education, University of Michigan; Howard V. Funk, National Congress of Parents and Teachers; Roscoe Pulliam, President of Southern Illinois Teachers College; Julia Wright Merrill, American Library Association; Richard B. Kennan, Executive Secretary, Maine Teachers Association; Eugene B. Elliott, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Michigan.

John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education, told the final general session of the Institute that "only sheer blindness to reality could cause any of us to doubt that education, too, must undertake conversion to the pressing business of total war."

WAVES Ensign Speaks Japanese

By the Associated Press

New York

The WAVES today inducted as Ensign a young woman who can speak Japanese and several Chinese dialects.

Miss Catherine L. Laird, Librarian of the East Asiatic collection at Columbia University, was sworn in as an Ensign at the Women's Naval Reserve headquarters here. She left immediately for the indoctrination course at Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

A native of Canton, China, Miss Laird said she had seen much of the fighting in China before she returned here to live four years ago. She is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Clinton N. Laird, who returned from the Orient last week aboard the exchange liner Gripsholm.

Inducted with Miss Laird was Miss Edith Jacoby, former personnel executive of a department store, who was commissioned a Lieutenant, junior grade.

Idaho 'No School'

By the Associated Press

Boise, Idaho

A lot of those little country schoolhouses aren't going to open this coming fall.

Only 100 teachers applied for the 300 vacancies in Idaho. The only solution, said John Hillman, Secretary of the State Education Association, is to close some schools and consolidate others.

The teachers shortage is worse in the country schools, but the cities are hit, too. Secondary institutions have curtailed courses and teachers are doubling up to maintain those that remain.

And, predicts Mr. Hillman: "If something isn't done to freeze manpower at present jobs, there'll be few schools in Idaho a year from now."

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Education

The Christian Science Monitor
Boston, Tuesday, September 1, 1942

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

Student Rest Hostel in France Helps Youth Face the Future

By Ann Su Cardwell

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There are still many thousands of university students in France, predominantly French, of course, but in unoccupied France there is a considerable number of young people from all over Europe. All the foreign youth and most of the French, if they fall within certain age limits, are privileged to study because they have been pronounced unfit for labor. But permission to study by no means implies that the way is open, particularly in the case of foreigners. Destitute, strangers, many of them just out of internment camp, the problem of existence alone is appalling.

Who are these young foreigners in unoccupied France who are once more enrolled as students? They are former soldiers and refugees dismissed from internment or labor camps; Spanish, Czech, German, Jewish, Polish, Belgian, Lithuanian—everything. Helping them get established in a comparatively normal way of life is the European Student Relief Fund with headquarters in Geneva. Its chief purpose is to provide books and study materials for students in internment or prison camps, but in February of this year it initiated another service by opening a student home, Maison des Roches, at Chambon — a delightful locality high in the mountains of southern France.

From Internment Camps

The first six students to arrive were young men already enrolled in universities but who under the difficult living conditions in present-day France were unable to continue their work without a rest. The second group was made up of five young men from an internment camp in southern France. One of them had been in eleven different camps during his two years of detention. He found it difficult to believe that he was free. "And are we allowed to leave the house and go for a visit to the village?" he timidly inquired.

When they saw the interior of Maison des Roches they had another delightful surprise. "It's just like paradise," sighed one happily. Each had a little room of his own, which he could decorate as he pleased. He could close the door and have complete privacy—something long forgotten. He had a real bed with sheets. It was indeed a heaven on earth after the crowded, cold, depressing barracks where the beds were straw sacks covered with thin blankets.

The evening of the arrival of the second group all eleven of these young men—their ages between 19 and 21—gathered around the little stove in the diningroom to get acquainted. Eleven men, from seven different countries. They told their stories—the Spaniard who at 17 had fought in the Spanish civil war, the young Jew who had been arrested while studying music with an internationally known master, the Lithuanian who was studying navigation. These groups were only the forerunners of the many that have since found their way to this student haven.

As has been indicated, two classes of students are being served. First and chiefly young men liberated from internment and labor camps throughout the unoccupied zone. These will probably remain at Maison des Roches until the war is over as there is little chance of places being found for them in the universities. The second group consists of students already enrolled but who must have rest and care before they can continue their courses.

Regular Courses

For the permanent residents of the home regular courses have been put in operation. The problem has to be extremely varied, it must respond to many needs, fill in gaps caused by war's interruption. In some respects these young men are far older than their years and having experienced hardships never dreamed of in normal times, foresee some of the problems that will attend postwar years. They are keenly aware that a man may be splendidly equipped for a profession and still be unable to make a living under certain conditions. As one of them expressed it: "I am grateful for the opportunity of continuing my studies in my chosen field, but I also want to be able to earn my living with my own hands after the war. We live in such uncertain times that I think it is essential that each of us learn a manual trade."

So a workshop has been set up where the trades are taught. Land has been rented and agricultural students put classroom learning into practice, at the same time providing part of the food for the home's occupants. The people of Chambon and vicinity are cordially disposed, and the teachers in the very excellent preparatory school are glad to co-operate in carrying out the educational program.

With the exception of the cook, there is no paid employee at Maison des Roches. Students do the cleaning, help in the kitchen, cut the wood, take care of the fires, do all the errands, bring out needed supplies from the town. And they like it. After years of internment or prison camp they are able as never before to appreciate normal living. They have come from the distant corners of Europe. They have come out of utterly different cultures, their backgrounds and training have little or nothing in common. They held, and still hold, radically divergent views on certain subjects. Yet despite all this they have learned that they can live and work happily together.

Such is the little demonstration of salvage of the intellectuals, and peaceful international co-operation that is going on quietly at Maison des Roches in France.

Trainees at Camp Dix (New Jersey) visit the Safety School on Wheels, sponsored by the National W. C. T. U.

Safety School on Wheels Tours Army Camps for W. C. T. U.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Merrily they roll across the continent to army camps and defense plants, these young people in the Safety School on Wheels. And wherever they go in their 15,000 miles of scheduled rolling this year, they are leaving the men in uniform and overalls something to think about.

The thousands who voluntarily take tests of driving skill in this elaborately equipped trailer not only have found out just how quick they are when it comes to clamping on the brakes suddenly, or looking out the far corners of their eyes, but they have learned something more. They have found out just what would happen to these skills should they drink small quantities of alcohol—say a bottle or two of beer. They get no sermons. They simply have an opportunity to ascertain what the laboratory tests have proven—how reaction time is slowed up, how vision is impaired, and other senses dulled—by consumption of liquor.

Fascinating Equipment

Much of the equipment comes from the Harvard Traffic Institute. It is fascinating equipment to use. Most anyone who drives a car or a truck enjoys sitting before an instrument which shows him on a dial just how quickly he can bring his vehicle to a complete stop and then ranks him as poor or average or excellent. And most people are interested in learning what drinking would do to their reaction time.

That's why so many soldiers have tramped through the trailer and taken the tests when the "skippers," James A. W. Killip and his wife, Eleanor Killip, have parked their trailer and opened its doors beside U. S. O. headquarters in many parts of the United States. The Trailer party is enlarging its tour now as a result of requests to visit more camps.

Sponsor of this tour is the National W. C. T. U., which has seen a great need for "scientific temperance instruction" in the armed forces. But the Safety School on Wheels is the idea of the young couple who operate it. They started out with a home-made trailer when they were first married, some six years ago, and endeavored to give safety education with a temperance angle in their home territory, near Philadelphia. Step by step they progressed with their work, improving their equipment, getting better support.

Now they have a real traveling laboratory, valued at many thousands of dollars. They have registered their equipment with the Red Cross for emergency service, and are able to convert it into a first aid station, or emergency fire department, or ambulance. And time and time again, the trailer has functioned in these ways.

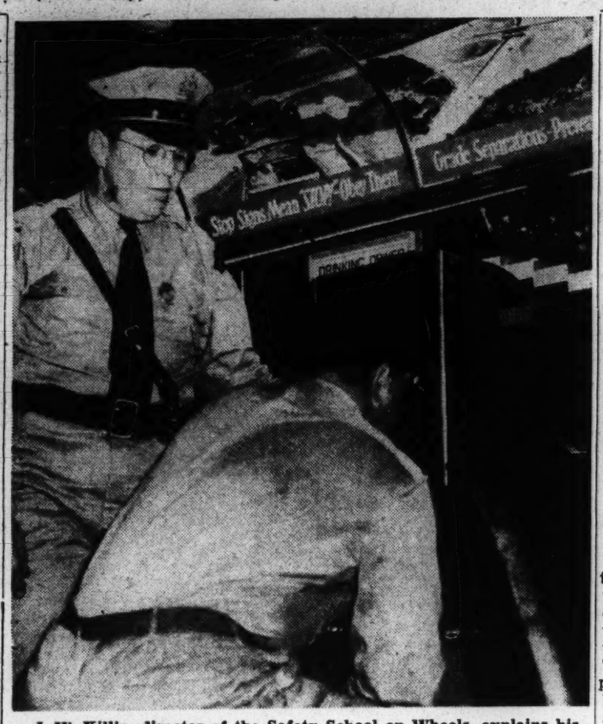
Chief Use Is As a School

But the chief use of the trailer is as a school. The W. C. T. U. is now receiving reports of the success of its work from U. S. O. heads. Here is a typical letter—one from Captain Walter Squibb of the Salvation Army, in charge of U. S. O. centers at Camp Dix, N. J.:

"I am anxious to let you know of the successful two days the Safety School on Wheels spent near our U. S. O. club in Wrightstown, N. J. The soldiers stationed near-by were using it continuously. The pictures and demonstrations were both informational and entertaining and it became a special part of our program in that it filled profitably the leisure time of the boys here.

"You will be happy to know of the large number of servicemen who commented to the U. S. O. workers personally as to how much they appreciated the exhibition. We hope the exhibition will return at some future date."

At present and through September the School is touring the West Coast, where so many camps and defense industries are located.



J. W. Killip, director of the Safety School on Wheels, explains his charts to a visitor.

Summer Session, 1942

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It was just the same as last year, we thought, stepping off the station platform and starting along past the athletic field toward the dormitories. The clock in Lowell tower struck five—wartime this year, daylight-saving last. Even the shadows across the lawns were the same length.

There was some difficulty about the room we had asked to have again. "Everything has been so upset this year," the matron apologized. But when we stepped inside, it was just the same. There were the pines outside the windows, and the elms, and looking down, the little flagstone walk. We turned back to close the door and hold our quiet in. Then we saw the small white card over the light switch. AIR RAID INSTRUCTIONS, it announced, and listed in ordered fashion the things to do.

Registration took a bit longer than usual. Extra tables crowded the gym. There were men in officer's uniforms behind the one marked MILITARY SCIENCE. We found ourselves registering for English 65 on College of Technology cards. No, there was no mistake, somebody reassured us, they had just run out of summer Session cards.

There were a lot more students to register. The largest girls' dormitory had been opened for undergraduates. At the Commons the lines waiting to go through the cafeteria reached all the way from the cashier's desk out into the street.

Waiting in line was still fun. Snatches of conversation drifted back and forth. A tall boy in summer khaki was saying, "All you have to do is open the door and stick your head out. You get over it in no time." We didn't have to look to see whether his uniform was Air Corps or R. O. T. C. We missed suddenly the scatter-brained young crowd of last year, making up credits in courses they'd just flunked.

Just back of us a voice with a thick German accent broke into a sudden moment of silence. That would be one of the American Seminar group, guests of the university through an arrangement with the Society of Friends. They were mostly from Germany and Austria, some of them had barely managed to catch the last refugee steamer out of Lisbon, and their combined college degrees would rival a similar compilation from the faculty of any American university.

* * *

The dining-hall was just the same. Only the bright flowers in the drapes were a little faded from laundering, and it did seem odd to have girls for bus boys. Faces around the polished tables seemed younger. Freshman courses were being offered, and by staying through the second session, you could crowd a semester's work into twelve weeks. If you could get your degree before you joined up, you'd have something to start with afterwards.

We swung into the familiar routine of classes. The steps at Merritt were still crowded with boys in old sweaters and halfmast trousers. Somewhat self-consciously we wiggled our way through them, clutching our drawing equipment with both hands. Somebody opened the door for us without being asked. This year's tech boys were more polite—or was thoughtful the word? When the bell rang they filed upstairs quietly and bent over their drafting tables. The sign over the door said Engineering Defense Training.

* * *

We missed some of the faces from last year. The army needed young men, even if they were professors, and those that were left were carrying on their diminished departments without too much talk about it. We couldn't have conferences Friday mornings because Dr. Rowe had to be out at the plane-spotting post. With the air field so near there were plenty of planes to spot. One afternoon a bomber zoomed past the Library windows, so low it barely cleared the trees across the road. A cluster of boys on the Library steps watched it without excitement. "That's Dick," they said, "trying to impress his girl. He'll have to be reported."

Then suddenly the six weeks was over and we were taking another last look at the quiet buildings and sunny lawns, at the blue spruces and lifting elms, at the flag spreading proudly against a sky more beautiful than any other sky, anywhere. Not even war could touch this quiet, this beauty, this peace. It was just the same as it had always been—or was it?

Doris L. Gross

The Youth Round Table

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

England

Dear Chairman:

We are very grateful for comparative freedom from air raids lately. I was in London during those awful months of blitz, then for over a year was in Essex near the Thames estuary, where raids were very frequent; now at last, I am working in an area where "alerts" are rare and the sense of peace and quiet very welcome.

It amuses me to hear disappointment expressed at the little (?) damage done. Some folks should have seen certain areas for days and weeks after a raid, before all the rubble, rubbish, masonry, and scattered bits of furniture, etc., had been removed! It has taken months to make London look tidy and certain roads passable, and who will ever forget the courage, fortitude, pluck, and nerve displayed by the thousands who lost their homes, their all. That is where our true strength lies.

True, the face of London has not changed a lot. The people won't let it and London is very big. There are still plenty of amusements and bands in the parks. Shop windows are smaller but still attractive, and shopping crowds abound. Of course when coupons are running low it puts a great strain on one's inclinations!

I was thrilled to see so many American soldiers in London and do hope they will make many friends.

When the war is over let's get together and learn to understand each other. Let there be mutual chaff, banter, and criticism. Taken in the right spirit these help to overcome pride, boastfulness, selfishness, fear, timidity, reserve, convention, and other silly traits. Yes, and it is a great joy to know that we owe each other a big debt, and one that will be paid—a debt of gratitude, joy, unselfishness, trustful co-operation, good-will, and a reciprocal interchange of high ideals that will further the brotherhood and welfare of each other and all mankind. This debt, paid to the full would automatically cancel any other kind. We must forgive—forget debts and differences—and love. Divine Love reflected in our thoughts and actions will nullify all that divides, confuses, and misrepresents. Safe anchorage is attainable for all in the haven of spiritual security, freedom, and joy.

(Miss) M. J. S.

A Tuesday Column

Work Program, 1942 Style

Certificates of achievement signed by the Governor will be awarded to Michigan boys, 12 to 20 years of age, who complete 200 hours of work on farms this summer. There will be "send-off" dinners for boys leaving home for farm work to which farmers and farmers' wives with whom the boys will live will be invited. "Achievement banquets" will be held at the end of the summer.

School Life

Through the Editor's Window

Proportion, Symmetry, Balance

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It had been a whirl of a day. The sort everybody gets now and then and most of us seem to experience a good deal since the war. It was nearly time to dash out of the building and off to the subway to make the train home. But there was another thing to do: We needed to choose a picture or two to run with an article to be published the next day on another page over which we have editorial charge. A blue folder of pictures had been sent up from an agency down town for us to look through. Pushing aside insistent letters and manuscripts and "things to be done next" we began to turn over the photographs.

They were of the temples and colonnades of Ancient Athens.

Before us reared the simple Doric columns, line on line, white against what we knew to be a deep blue sky, their slanting geometric shadows telling us that they were drenched in Mediterranean sunshine. Upward reaching. Silent. Simple. Clothed in a majesty and beauty that touches but lightly any sense of material structure.

* * *

How did they do it, those Greeks? What they expressed in those matchless columns of the Propylaea, in that line upon line of aspiration which they named the Parthenon, is still there! The ruins, the shifting mortal standards and goals, have not quenched the idea that was captured by a great people.

As we looked we rested. Deeply inflowing was the quiet. Trains, subways, a fleet of airplanes roaring overhead, the roar of the presses somewhere in the nether regions of the building, the sounds of traffic outside—all melted away into a nothingness of human effort. Here, in the midst of everything that had but a moment ago pressed around us, we were conscious of the all-presence of Eternity.

Just ruined temples of a gifted pagan people, or at most of a people worshiping an "Unknown God," one might say. Yes, that, too. But something far beyond the mere human achievement of such a people was caught up and wrought into a message of unforgettable aspiration. Even a photograph speaks it.

* * *

Ideas like "proportion," "symmetry," "balance," came to us, and we knew that all of us busy people, trying to fill in at home for men whose present job had taken them into the camps and overseas, trying to do more and be more than ever any of us have before, must think more about balance and symmetry, must gain a higher sense of proportion.

Learning how to rest, when to slow down, what is essential—these are in the field of balance and proportion. Learning to keep one's eyes straight ahead, with a far look—this is, also. Some of the synonyms of "balance" in Webster's Dictionary are poise, equanimity, composure, steadiness.

A more spiritual meaning of "symmetry" than the common current one is "beauty of form arising from the harmony of balanced proportions." A life of symmetry would be one worth seeking. Proportion—a sense of proportion—whatever the dictionary may or may not contribute, remains for us the key to them all, a spiritual concept to be claimed as an available work-tool.

The idea expressed in those Greek temples and gates on the hills above Athens has since stayed with us. It sent us off to the train refreshed as one who had glimpsed the Infinite for a brief, eternal moment. It made us remember what we all, in the midst of pressing things, are likely from time to time to forget: That we all need to contemplate whatever we can, these days, that will lift our thought into high places, where proportion is a Law and symmetry a spiritual expression. Most of us may be extra busy. But we can stop long enough to look up at the "balancings of the clouds," the infinite pattern of the stars. A tall, magnificent elm may be our guidepost. A stretch of country on the South Downs. The polyphony of a Bach fugue, or the perfect ellipse of a traffic circle obliquely viewed.

* * *

We are not saying, "Let us go out and look at nature"—or Greek architecture, or any other material scene or object (although sometimes we do). We are saying that it seems to us we do well, right now, to find at least one readily available expression of this idea of proportion and symmetry, and contemplate it momently and often, during our busy days, seeing—not the thing itself except as a guidepost, but its expression as an idea. Rest, a sense of balance, and a more reliable feeling for proportion in living should be gained from such an exercise.

What numbers of words seem needed sometimes to say a simple thing! How much more would we rather show you the original photograph of the Propylaea, which ran on the first page of the second section one day last week. Or better still, climb with you up the tumbled steps and over the fallen columns, under a deep cobalt sky—in a land again at peace, but safely at peace—to look at the upward-reaching edifice itself and see beyond it into the very dream its builders captured. This would need no words at all.

A Tuesday Column

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for helpful information
about private schools from coast to coast consult the school advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor published Tuesdays and Saturdays on the Education Page.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

Closing Stock Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	250,000
Previous day's sales	247,380
1942 volume to date	67,545,647
1941 volume to date	92,413,779

Stock Market Is Generally Irregular in Quiet Turnover

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (AP)—The stock market was an enigma in more ways than one today and, with solutions generally lacking, most leaders were permitted to drift to moderately lower territory.

There was an attempt to blame buying timidity mainly on cloudier war news from Egypt and Russia, but it was recalled that demand was about as cool yesterday when tidings from world battelfronts were rather optimistic.

Actually, bullish contingents still inclined to keep on the safe side, both from a speculative and investment standpoint, pending the President's message to Congress on ways and means of stemming rising living costs. Confusion surrounded the whipping into shape of the biggest tax bill in history also was a factor.

Trend Irregular

The direction was foggy at the opening and, in the final hour, whilescattered plus marks were in evidence, fractional losers were plentiful. Turnover for the full proceedings was in the neighborhood of 250,000 shares.

Postal Telegraph preferred made a new top with a minor gain. Western Union also edged upward.

Bond Market Uneven

Small advances and declines were about evenly balanced near the final hour in today's bond market.

Heavy demand for a half dozen issues of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific featured late dealings. The various loans were up ½ to more than a point and turnover large in the adjustment 5s and the 5s of 1975.

Resistant spots included "Soo" Line guaranteed 5s and Consolidated 4s, Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis 4s, North American Co. 3¾, Remington Rand 3½s, St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s and 5s, Seaboard-All Florida 6s, Wisconsin Central 4s and Western Maryland 4s.

Unchanged to lower most of the time were American Tobacco 3s, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles of '60, St. Paul general 4s, Illincis Central 4¾s, International Hydro Electric 6s, Missouri Pacific 5s and New York Central 4½s.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 3¼s 47-43	114.24	114.24	114.24
2 2s 55-51 Dec	100.2	100.2	100.2
5 2½s 60-55	110.1	110.1	110.1

New York City Bond

3 3s 80	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Allegnany Inc 5s 50	80	80	80
3 Am cr ndry 5½s 2030	69	68¾	68¾
4 Am int 5½s 49	99½	99½	99½
3 Am Tob 3½s 61	107½	107½	107½
16 Am T&T 3s 56	107¼	107	107¼
21 Am Tobacco 3s 62	101	100¾	100¾
1 Am T, Trd 4s 50	105	105	105
8 Arm Del 4s 55	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
13 AT&SF 4s 95	111½	111½	111½
6 AT&SF 4s 95 reg	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 AT&SF 1st Sh L 4s 58	111⅜	111⅜	111¼
1 Atl & Chs AL 5s 44	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 A C Line 1st 4s 52	81¼	81¼	81¼
8 A C Line cit 4s 52	70¼	70	70¼
4 A C Line 4½s 64	63¼	63	63
6 A C Line 5s 65	101½	101½	101½
1 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	100½	100½	100½
2 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48 st	59⅞	59⅞	58⅞
7 B&O 95 st A	29¼	29	29
4 B&O 95 st C	33¾	33¾	33¾
3 B&O 2000 st D	29	29	29
10 B&O 96 st F	29	29	29
35 B&O cv 4s 60	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
21 B&O 4s 48	58	57⅞	57⅞
9 B&OPLEAWV 4s 51 st	49	48¾	48¾
5 Bang & Ar cx 4s 51 st	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
1 Bell T Pa 5s 48 B	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
10 Beth St 3s 60	99	99	99
42 Boston&Me 4½s 70	37	36½	36½
2 Boston&Me 4s 60	70½	70⅜	70½
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	96	96	96
6 Buf R&P 57 st	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
3 Can Nat 5s 60 Jly	108	108	108
1 Can Pac 5s 44	105½	105½	105½
1 Can Pac 4s perp	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜
2 Celanese 3½s 62	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
8 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	18½	18½	18½
6 Ceu Ga 1st 5s 45	59¼	59¼	59¼
1 Cen Pac 5s 60	56	55¾	55¾
12 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	77¼	77	77
1 Cen P Thru Sh L 4s 54	69¼	69¼	69¼
5 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	19	18⅞	18⅞
1 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	17	17	17
2 Certain-td 5½s 48	89½	89½	89½
15 C&O 4½s 29	129¾	129¾	129¾
32 Chi & Alt 3s 49	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜
12 CB&Q 4½s 77	66¾	66⅝	66⅝
2 CB&Q gen 4s 58	78¼	78	78
2 CB&Q 1st 4½s 71	89½	89½	89½
44 Chi & E Ill 5s 57	89½	89½	89½
44 Chi & E Ill inc 97	29¼	29	29
3 Chi Gt West 4s 88	66	66	66
4 Chi Ind & Sou 4s 56	61¾	61¼	61¼
1 Chi & L 5s 58	81¼	81	81
603 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	15⅜	14½	15⅜
787 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3½	3½	3½
12 CM&SP 4¼s 89F	43¾	43⅜	43¾
25 CM&SP 4½s 89C	43¾	43	43¾
10 CM&SP 4½s 89B	43	43¾	43¾
92 CM&SP gen 4s 89	43¼	42¼	43¼
18 CM&SP 5s 89B	40	39½	40
7 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	21¾	21¼	21¾
2 Chi&NW gn 5s 87	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
15 Chic&NW gn 5s 87 reg	31Z	31⅜	31⅜
36 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	2¼	2	2
21 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	21¼	21¼	21¼
10 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	21¼	21¼	21¼
3 Chi & NW 4s 87	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
5 Chi & NW 4s 87 st	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝
35 Chi & NW 3½s 87	31¼	31¼	31¼
10 Chi & NW 3½s 87reg	30½	30⅛	30⅛
61 CRI & P 4½s 52 A	16¼	16	16¼
2 CRI & P 4½s 80	28	27¾	27¾
38 CRI & P 4s 88 reg	24¾	24¾	24¾
83 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	15½	14⅞	15⅛
1 Ch Un Sta 3:8 63	101	101	101
4 CCC&StL 4½s 77	48¼	48	48
2 Cley Elec Ill 3s 70	107½	107⅛	107⅛
8 Clev Un Term 4½s 77C	99½	99½	99⅞
10 Col & Ir E 5s 43	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Col & So 4½s 80	24¾	24¾	24¾
4 A C Line 4½s 64	63¼	63	63
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25 CM&SP 4½s 89C	43¾	43	43¾
10 CM&SP 4½s 89B	43¾

Commerce and Finance

Roosevelt, Morgenthau Praise Bankers for Part in War Effort

Business and Industry

Ruml Replies To Treasury On Tax Plan

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (AP)—Beardsley Ruml, chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, said today that he considered a criticism of his pay-as-you-go income tax plan by the United States Treasury as evidence that the Government "is at least in agreement on the basic principle—that there should be a pay-as-you-go tax plan of some sort."

Mr. Ruml's statement was in reply to a broadcast last night by Randolph Paul, Treasury general counsel, who said that the Ruml plan would not, as claimed, put taxpayers on a current basis, would favor the rich and would cancel several billions of dollars due on 1941 income.

"The Treasury objects to the plan because it feels it gives too much benefit to 'windfall' cases and to upper bracket incomes," Mr. Ruml said. "But we should remember that the vast majority of citizens whose incomes were higher in 1941 than in 1942 are those who are in the armed forces, or in the government services, or whose income has been cut by dislocations caused by the war.

"These are not windfall cases; they are the very persons who need most to be freed from past income tax debt."

Mr. Ruml said tha the Treasury mentioned incomes of $500,000 "but the number of cases of this amount and over is very small; in 1940, the last year for which we have statistics, it was less than two hundred."

"The second objection of the Treasury is that taxpayers with a widely fluctuating income will not necessarily be on a current basis, but the Treasury ignores specific relief provisions which if taken advantage of will obviate this difficulty," he said.

"The Treasury makes the point that the plan would involve the cancellation of several billions of tax, and that this is no time to cancel taxes," he continued. "But it concedes that the plan would not reduce tax receipts except over a period of many years and since actual revenue is the thing that counts now, mere bookkeeping entries are not important."

Production of 4,000 Trucks Authorized To Replenish Stock

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has authorized 15 producers to manufacture an aggregate of 4,000 heavy trucks to replace vehicles withdrawn from the civilian stockpile since June 1 by the Army, Navy and Lend-Lease Administration.

The trucks must be held for rationing. The manufacturing authorization expires December 31.

Production will be distributed as follows:

Autocar Company, Ardmore, Pa., 325; Brockway Motor Co., Inc., Cortland, N. Y.: 80; Dart Truck Company, Kansas City, Mo., 45; Duplex Truck Co., Lansing, Mich., 4; Euclid Road Machinery Company, Cleveland, 130; Four Wheel Drive Auto Company, Clintonville, Wis., 105; Hendrickson Motor Truck Company, Chicago, 9; International Harvester Co., Chicago, 1,077; Kenworth Motor Truck Corp., Seattle, 30; Mack Manufacturing Corp., Long Island City, 290; Peterbilt Motors Co. Oakland, Calif., 20; Reo Motors, Inc., Lansing, Mich., 40; Sterling Motor Truck Company, Milwaukee, 31; Walter Motor Truck Company, Ridgewood, N. Y., 250; White Motor Company, Cleveland, 1,564.

Kuhn, Loeb Wins $5,000,000 Issue

NEW YORK (AP)—Kuhn, Loeb & Co. was awarded a new issue of $5,000,000 Potomac Electric Co. 3¼ per cent bonds on a bid of 112.2679. There were eight other bidderes.

Financial quarters understood the bonds would be reoffered at 113 if and when clearance was obtained from the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Midland United Co. Seeks To Sell Transfer Company

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Midland United Company proposed to the Securities and Exchange Commission the sale of its subsidiary, Midland Stock Transfer Company, to three other subsidiaries.

The proposed purchasers are North Indiana Public Service Company, Indiana Service Corp., and Chicago, South Shore and South Bend Railroad. They will pay $3,450 cash plus an amount equal to 6 per cent on $5,000 from Dec. 31, 1941, to the date of the sale consummation, for the outstanding 1,000 shares of common capital stock which has a stated value of $5,000.

The SEC set Sept. 13 for a hearing on various steps in the transaction, including whether there is reasonable justification for the continuance of the Transfer company as a service company.

Jewel Tea Sales Jump

NEW YORK (AP)—Sales of Jewel Tea Co. in the four weeks ended Aug. 15 amounted to $3,980,018, an increase of 30 per cent over $3,060,508 in the like weeks of 1941. Turnover in the first 32 weeks of the year amounted to $31,736,336 compared with $22,701,840 in the like weeks a year ago, a gain of 40 per cent.

Takes WPB Post

David F. Austin

Appointed by the War Production Board as deputy chief of its iron and steel branch. Mr. Austin will serve as acting chief of the branch pending appointment of a successor to Reese H. Taylor, resigned. Mr. Austin has been with the WPB since last February. He is vice-president of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp. and a veteran of 25 years in the steel industry.

Class 1 Roads Net In First 7 Months Equals $376,500,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—Class I railroads of the United States had an estimated net income, after interest and rentals, of $376,500,000 in the fist seven months of 1942.

In making this announcement the Association of American Railroads said the same railroads in the corresponding period of 1941 had a net income of $233,521,909.

Net railway operating income during the first seven months of this year amounted to $681,512,258, compared with $540,203,909 in the same period in 1941.

The rate of return earned on property investment averaged 4.33 per cent in the 12 months ended July 31, 1942, compared with 3.49 per cent for the 12 months ended July 31, 1941.

Total operating revenues in the first seven months of 1942 amounted to $3,945,940,567, compared with $2,909,870,122 in the same period in 1941, or an increase of 35.6 per cent. Operating expenses in the first seven months of this year amounted to $2,547,739,387, compared with $1,988,383,842 in the corresponding period in 1941, or an increase of 28.1 per cent.

The class 1 railroads in the first seven months of 1942 paid $617,295,042 in taxes, compared with $304,471,406 in the previous period of 1941.

Huge Tax Bill Is Explained As Final Issues Are Debated

Wide World-Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Sept 1—You'll pay next year the heaviest taxes—on this year's income—you've ever had to pay.

But, if you're puzzled trying to follow developments as Congress works on the tax bill, here's a ready reference guide up to date. Remember, though, much work remains before Congress finally passes the measure.

The House passed a bill calculated to add $8,271,000,000 to annual federal revenue. Secretary Henry Morgenthau wants to up this figure to $8,700,000,000. His Treasury experts have submitted ways and means; sales tax advocates remain to be heard.

Plans Listed

Here's a list of some of the tax ideas now under discussion which you may find useful in checking as congressional action develops:

1. Individual income tax rates and exemptions: The House-approved bill would reduce exemptions for single persons from the present $750 to $500 (the Treasury suggested the Senate make it $600); and for heads of families, from the present $1500 to $1200. Present exemptions would be retained for those on active duty with Army and Navy. The House left the credit for dependents at $400 each, but the Senate Finance Committee has voted tentatively to make it $300.

The House measure would increase the nomal tax rate from the present 4 per cent to 6 per cent, and lift the surtaxes from the present range of 6-77 per cent to a range of 13-82 per cent.

There are proposals pending for (a) deductions for payments of debts—up to say, $250; (b) deductions for unusual medical expenses—up to, perhaps, $2,500, or not more than 10 per cent of income; (c) deductions for purchases of war savings bonds.

These are all tied up with:

2. The withholding plan, or tax collection at the source: Under the House bill, an advance payment plan (also approved by the Senate Finance Committee) would go into effect next Jan. 1 whereby 5 per cent of a taxpayer's wages (after subtracting a pro rata amount of his exemption) would be deducted from his paycheck; beginning in 1944, the rate would be 10 per cent.

On March 15 of the following year, the taxpayer would file a return and pay or receive the difference between the amount withheld from his pay and the amount of taxes for the previous year. Under the House rates, the weekly amount of wage exempt would be $11 for a single person, $26 for head of family—plus $8.50 for each dependent.

The Treasury's idea is that it's easier for an individual to pay the higher taxes this way than if he has to scrape up the money four times a year to pay his quarterly installment as at present.

Besides, the tax experts figure, the less cash in the hands of the individual, the less he'll spend; hence the less demand for consumer goods, the less pressure for inflation.

But the House provision also calls for regular payment next year of 1942 taxes—which means collecting three year's taxes in two years.

Pay-As-You-Go Plan

This feature has led to discussion of:

3. Pay-as-you-go plans:

These would subtract 1943 taxes from income earned in 1943, and so on—as under the House plan—but would deal in varying ways with the so-called "double taxation" question.

Take the plan advanced by Beardsley Ruml, Chairman of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, which was rejected by the Senate committee. Mr. Ruml said the Government should skip the 1941 income tax liability, apply payments made this year to the tax owed on 1942 income, start 1943 afresh.

He said this wouldn't mean that you'd get out of paying anything, really—unless you died or ceased to produce an income; that in March, 1943, you'd file a 1942 return, pay (or receive) the difference between what you paid this year and the amount owed on your 1942 income—then estimate your 1943 tax and start paying that.

The Treasury protested that his plan would benefit persons with abnormally high incomes in 1941. Mr. Ruml, however, says that with modifications his plan can prevent windfalls for large 1941 earners. The Treasury also said that any such plan should be linked with a withholding system.

As an alternate idea, the Treasury suggested "forgiving" only the normal tax and the first surtax bracket on 1941 income, with larger taxpayers being given two or three years to pay the balance of their surtaxes. The Senate committee also turned this down.

But most Capitol observers expected to hear more of such plans.

4. Corporation income tax rates:

Would Increase Taxes

The bill passed by the House would increase the combined normal and surtaxes from the present 31 per cent to 45 per cent for corporations with more than $25,000 of taxable income.

It would raise the excess profits scale of taxes from the present 35-60 per cent range to a flat 90 per cent, but would double the present $5,000 exemption to which all corporations which have excess profits are entitled.

Congressional fiscal experts have suggested to the Senate committee instead, a combined rate totaling 40 per cent, with 80 per cent levied on excess profits.

Business representatives have testified before Senate hearings that such taxes would leave them no reserve for post-war difficulties.

Now the Treasury has asked the Senate to raise the combined rate to 55 per cent and leave the 90 per cent rate on excess profits, but provide for post-war rebate of part of the tax.

This brings us to:

5. Corporation "net egg," debt relief and post-war rebate plans: Treasury officials suggest that 12 per cent of all the taxes paid by business firms be invested in a special type of Government bond they could cash after the war, or be used in retiring debts contracted before Jan. 1, 1942.

10 P. C. Postwar Rebate

Besides, these officials propose to let corporations set up in a separate fund, to be administered by the Treasury, an amount equal to 15 per cent of their net taxable income as a "nest egg" reserve, to be held in trust for disbursement after the war for deferred maintenance repairs, inventory losses or other specific expenditures.

Adopting the House rates of 45 per cent on normal and surtax earnings and 90 per cent on excess profits, the Senate Finance committee this week voted to permit corporations to take a credit of 10 per cent of the total of their surtax and excess profits tax liability for retirement of debts or postwar rebates.

The committee fixed a limit of 80 per cent of the next excess profits taxable income as an overall maximum beyond which taxation of corporations should not go.

6. Excises:

The House bill would increase taxes on drinks, tobacco, lubricating oil, telephone and telegraph bills, transportation fares; would add new excises on pari-mutuel betting, freight and express shipments.

Senator Walter George (D) Georgia says the Government is losing more than a $1,000,000 a day because these increases haven't been put into effect.

Belden Mfg. Co. to Pay Dividends in War Bonds

NEW YORK, (AP)—The Belden Manufacturing Co. announced stockholders subscribed for a total of 10.6 per cent of the dividend payable next Tuesday in either war savings bonds or stamps.

The dividend, declared some time ago, called for the payment of 37½ cents a share on the approximately 241,500 outstanding shares.

For its innovation in furthering the sale of war bonds through dividend distributions the company will receive a special Treasury citation.

The company manufactures electrical wire and cable and has plants at Chicago and Richmond, Ind.

Officials Laud Banks, Rails' Work in War

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (AP)—The Secretary of the Treasury told the country's bankers today more than half of this year's national income must be devoted to war, but that "our taxes and borrowings must not handcuff the hands already willing to work for victory."

In a unique "convention-in-print," which supplanted the usual meeting of 5,000 members of the American Bankers Association from all parts of the country, Mr. Morgenthau said this proportion of the national income must go into the struggle "without slackening the determination of the American people to win this war and win it outright."

President Roosevelt sent the bankers a message in which he said:

"For over a year they (the bankers of America) have played a distinguished role as volunteers in the promotion and sale of war savings bonds.

Bankers Are Praised

"They have met unprecedented demands from industry for the expansion and conversion of production necessary to win the battle of production.

"They have been in the forefront of the fight against inflation not only through the sale of savings bonds to the people, but by putting into effect restrictions on consumer credit and combating unnecessary expenditures of all kinds.

"They have been indispensable in the freezing of foreign funds to prevent their use directly or indirectly by the enemy.

"I mention all this in the past tense not because the job is done, but because even now it represents a record of accomplishment of which you all may be justly proud."

Mr. Morgenthau, warning against complacency, told the bankers:

"... It is a cause for some satisfaction that inflation has been more effectively controlled to date in this war, in the face of a production and expenditure program of immensely greater dimensions, than in the corresponding state of our participation in the World War of 25 years ago.

"I have just seen an estimate of the Department of Commerce showing that the people's savings in the first two quarters of 1942 were twice as great as in 1941, due partly to price ceilings, credit restrictions, and to the growing shortages of many kinds of goods, but also in very large measure to the people's awareness of the need for saving.

"The estimate shows individual savings at an annual rate of $24.4 billions in the second quarter of this year, as compared with $19.3 billions in the first quarter and an average of $12.8 billions in 1941.

Difficult Times Ahead

"These results would not have been possible without the cooperation of millions of Americans representing every state and section, every occupation, every national background, race and creed.

"In this voluntary program the bankers of America have stood in the forefront. ..."

Henry W. Koeneke, president of the association and of the Security Bank of Ponca City, Okla., foretold difficult times ahead growing out of the huge borrowing program of the Government, drying up of the civilian economy, rising taxes and continued low interest rates and shortage of manpower.

"War is an intolerant taskmaster," he said. "It requires that private institutions serve its needs as effectively as they serve the needs of the peacetime way of life. Otherwise it may not tolerate them.

"As they (the banks) help to win the war and serve the war needs, so will they assure their continued place in society."

Joseph B. Eastman, Co-ordinator of Defense Transportation, said thus far the transportation system of the country had operated "reasonably close" to 100 per cent of efficiency since the beginning of the emergency in 1939.

"Thus far there has been no breakdown and no serious congestion in domestic transportation. It has done adequately and well all that it has been called upon to do."

Praising at length the record of the railroads in handling emergency traffic, Mr. Eastman added:

"While the railroads have done a splendid job, they would have been in a sorry plight if they had not had the help of their erstwhile foes, the trucks and buses.

Trucks Carrying More

"The trucks of this country have been carrying at least 13 per cent as many ton miles as the railroads—I believe this to be an understatement—and much of it is the kind of traffic that is most difficult for the railroads to handle economically and efficiently.

"The buses have to a large extent taken the place of local railroad trains, and they serve thousands of communities which have little or no railroad passenger service.

". . . The railroads themselves are among the largest users of trucks and buses. They have woven them closely into their rail operations and their efficiency will drop considerably if they are deprived of the use of such vehicles."

Canada, like the United States, has been absorbing a huge and growing proportion of its national income in the war effort, George W. Spinney, chairman of the Canadian National War Finance Committee, said:

Promoted

(Above G. W. Spaulding, formerly assistant chief engineer of Pennsylvania Water & Power Co., promoted to superintendent of power. (Below) Donald Gunn, promoted from assistant to chief engineer, Mr. Spaulding came with the company in 1924 and Mr. Gunn in 1930.

Employment Level Expands 435,000 In July to New High

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Perkins reported an increase of 435,000 in non-agricultural employment from mid-June to mid-July. The month's increase raised the employment level to a new high, with the July figures 2,161,000 above the July 1941 level.

Recently revised estimates of employment in non-agricultural establishments showed 37,100,000 employees in July as compared with 36,665,000 in June and 34,939,000 in July 1941.

The June to July increase included a rise of 257,000 in factory employment, as well as gains in all other major groups, except trade.

The number of wage earners in the manufacturing industries regularly surveyed increased 1.8 per cent between June and July and corresponding weekly payrolls increased $8,998,000, or 24 per cent. Normally at this time of the year there is a seasonal decline of 1.5 per cent in factory employment and 3.7 per cent in payrolls

July Retail Sales 3 P. C. Under 1941

WASHINGTON (AP)—July sales of retail stores were estimated by the Commerce Department at $4,389,000,000—1 per cent less than June and 3 per cent less than July of last year.

Since the 1 per cent decline from June was less than the usual seasonal decline between these two months, the department said its seasonally adjusted index of sales had increased 6 per cent.

After allowing for differences in price levels, July sales were 17 per cent less than in a similar month last year, but most of this decline was due to the rationing of automobiles and tires

Maine Central July Net Equal to $96,404

PORTLAND, Maine (AP)—The Maine Central Railroad reported that the company earned a net income of $96,404 in July, as compared with net income of $94,765 in the same month last year.

Increased wages and employment rolls and higher costs for materials and supplies boosted expenses for July by 20.06 per cent over July last year, the report said, while revenues for the month were 12.36 per cent better than the same month in 1941.

Canned Chicken Exempt From Price Restrictions

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has exempted from price restrictions sales to government agencies of canned boned chicken and canned boned turkey.

The OPA said the two commodities have been in demand by the Army and the lend-lease administration for the use as hospital rations. Because of cost increases since the 1941 crops of chickens and turkeys, the Army and lend-lease have experienced difficulty in obtaining these products.

Values of Foreign Exchange Today Perplex Even Experts

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK—Not even the high-powered experts know for sure how much the dollar is worth today in terms of most foreign monies.

War has shut down market after market for swapping currencies, and a host of government regulations in every country in the world has made the few remaining foreign exchange traders walking encyclopedias of law and rule instead of plain business men trying to make a few dollars on a deal.

In the good old days, foreign exchange was traded freely in a sort of open market maintained by the big banks and a small group of dealers. Under operation of the international gold standard, whenever the currency of a country was sold so freely the price dropped to the level at which it became profitable for bankers in that country to ship gold here, they shipped gold, and the value of the currency was restored.

Today, with trade with much of the world shut off, and all international trade on a wartime basis, every nation has surrounded the dealings in its currency with a multitude of restrictions and regulations.

A good part of the transactions today represent deals between the American Government and the other United Nations and are readily taken care of by bookkeeping entries in the lease-lend accounts. For instance, supplies to feed American soldiers in England can be credited against what England owes us under lease-lend. Pay of American soldiers abroad is quite an item, since they are paid in the currency of the nation where they are stationed, with arrangements for them to get dollars if wanted.

Problems for Individual

But for the individual who has funds in the currency of some remote small nation and wants to get dollars for it the problem is severe. The bank's exchange experts must search through a staggering pile of regulations and usually before the exchange can be made the individual must submit a sheaf of documents showing how he came by the currency. Not only are U. S. Treasury regulations involved but the regulations of the country in question and perhaps of other countries through which the transaction must be cleared, if indeed it can be made at all.

It is literally true that men who have spent their lives changing money of one country into another today can give no accurate idea of what many foreign currencies are worth in terms of dollars. Only a handful of men in the big banks are able to cope with the problems which the one-time foreign exchange market presents.

One of the toughest jobs confronts the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, which is charged with the duty of certifying to the U. S. Treasury daily the value of various foreign currencies for assessing customs duties. Of course, this problem has become purely academic for many currencies, since trade with the countries involved has been entirely shut off and no customs duties are being assessed, but occasionally small shipments come through from out of the way places—say Africa—and then it is often a problem.

The reserve bank is making public no official rate for such monies as the Belgian belga, the Chilean peso, the Shanghai dollar, the Czechoslovakian koruna, the Scandinavian units, including neutral Sweden's krona, neutral Portugal's escudo, the French franc, and of course the Axis currencies, Reichsmark, lira and yen.

However, the Department of Commerce still reports nominal values of a number of foreign monies in terms of the dollar, based in many instances, odd as it may seem, on their value in terms of the German Reichsmark, which the German central bank is said still to consider as worth 40 cents in American money (on what basis, no one knows)

Terms of Reichsmark

Working with this valuation then for the German mark, the department quotes the French franc, either in occupied or unoccupied France, as worth approximately 2½ cents, compared with about 2.9 cents in 1938; the belga at about 16 cents, compared with nearly 17 cents before the war; Poland's zloth at 2 cents, a little better than the prewar average, and Greece's drachma at about 2-3 of a cent, compared with 8-10 to 9-10 of a cent in prewar times.

There still is a desultory market here for Swiss francs—"we really can't find any," a leading bank reports—at a shade over 30 cents in the open market, compared with an official rate of about 23 cents.

An important factor in the situation is, of course, our own trading-with-the-enemy act, under which we have frozen money balances here not only of Axis powers, but of many countries dominated by the Axis, to prevent funds from leaking to the enemy, and to prevent the enemy from getting any money into the United States, to finance espionage or sabotage.

The situation is complicated further by the fact that this country can no longer accept for deposit shipments from abroad of our own dollars—that is, stacks of ordinary $5, $10, $20 bills, and so on, unless they are accompanied by a pedigree from a foreign central bank which would convince our authorities that the bills were not of enemy origin, possibly seized by Axis armies in invaded countries.

Local Dislocations

This set of regulations has led to a number of local dislocations in the value of the dollar in terms of foreign currencies.

Where ordinary foreign exchange transactions, which are conducted by drafts between commercial or central banks, are carried on at more or less established rates, Americans now often find that their actual dollar bills are not acceptable, or are taken only at a wide discount in some foreign countries, especially in Latin America.

Since the foreign central banks have difficulty in establishing the origin of such dollar currency, they are reluctant to accept it.

Usually the central bank itself is not responsible for this situation. Merchants and others who accept the dollar in payment, knowing the difficulties posed by the regulations, refuse the dollar bill at its face value.

Regardless of these local difficulties, and the general confusion of the regular foreign exchange market, there still remain some fairly stable values of foreign currencies in terms of the dollar.

These stable areas are mostly in the countries whose money systems are based on the pound sterling of Great Britain, or in the Latin American countries, where the dollar has long been the king-pin money.

Prevailing with little change over the past two years are such relationships with the dollar as:

Canadian dollar, about 90 cents; Australian pound with an open market rate about $3.21 (higher than 1940 but under 1939's average of $3.53); Indian rupee about 30 cents, compared with the prewar 33 cents; Brazilian milreis, open market a shade over 5 cents; free market; Argentine pesos around 23½ cents; Mexican dollars about 20½ cents.

Roads Hope to Move 900,000 Barrels Of Oil a Day Into East

WASHINGTON (AP)—The railroads expect to reach a peak movement of 900,000 barrels of oil a day into the eastern seaboard before winter weather retards train operations, J. J. Pelley, President of the Association of American Railroads, told a House committee investigating the oil, gasoline and rubber situation.

Tank car trains have accelerated the flow of oil into the East to a peak thus far of 831,000 barrels. Of 150,000 tank cars in use in the country's railroads 70,000 are supplying the eastern seaboard, the executive said.

Representative William Fitzgerald (D) of Connecticut, chairman of the committee, said that even if the 900,000 barrels a day figure should be reached it would still fall short of the estimated need on a curtailed basis of at least 1,300,000 barrels of oil a day.

Prices for Eggs Fixed in Canada

OTTAWA (CP)—An order setting maximum wholesale prices for eggs, based on prices set for 11 Canadian cities which serve as main distributing points, was announced by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board effective. It establishes zone price differentials designed to maintain uniformity of supplies in all parts of Canada and sets maximum retail mark-ups.

Following are the highest prices wholesalers may charge at each point for grade A large eggs: Montreal 50 cents a dozen; Toronto 49½; Winnipeg 48; Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton and Calgary 47; Vancouver 49; Saint John, N. B., Halifax and Sydney, N. S., 50¾.

These ceiling prices, the board said, represent a wholesaler's delivered costs, including all his packing costs except cartoning.

At points not designated in the order, the grade A delivered price must not exceed the price at the nearest designated point plus normal freight charges. Lower grades and sub-grades must be sold at appropriate levels below prices set for grade A. Usual quality premium prices may be maintained but must not exceed those of the 1941 basic period.

A retailer may add his regular mark-up to the wholesale price, not exceeding 20 per cent of his selling price or eight cents a dozen, whichever is lower.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Stock market movements last week were again inconsequential—same small fluctuations same small volume Turnove. continued to be in the low-priced issues, which seemed, if anything, to argue "distribution" rather than "accumulation"—if the market still moves on old-fashioned forces. Rails were down without any particular contributing news, and utilities were soft on the omission of the ELP preferred dividend, though it could hardly have been a surprise, since Electric Power & Light is athwart the two major dangers to the utilities—the disastrous impact of the current tax program, which has been aired by Thomas McCarter, Justin Whiting, and Elisha Friedman, and the SEC's persistence in carrying out the Section 11B "death sentence," again reiterated by Judge Healey last week.

Except for the aircraft shares, rather strong, the market seemed to ignore fairly good news, including the occupation of the Solomon Islands and,—more pertinent for equities—evidence that the Senate Finance Committee is doing a good job on the tax bill. It can, because only a third of its members come up for re-election, whereas the whole House is up. Senate Finance may do considerable changing of corporation taxes. Apparently it will be more realistic about post-war credits, which the House at the last moment threw out though the Treasury is for them. The result might be a respite for corporations, as the response of the aviation shares indicated. The 5 per cent tax on transportation is apparently to come out and some further adjustment is to be made for fiscal-year corporations. And the Committee will allow all corporations, instead of merely railroads, to buy in their securities below par without having to reckon the bookkeeping gain as taxable income.

The mild weakness of the market, insofar as it did not appear to be merely "technical," was attributed by some traders to the current "anti-inflation talk" about how the President is going to make speeches against inflation and might even appoint a "Supreme Economic Council" to control the cost of living. The commodity markets, however, took a more realistic view of the matter. After having sagged slowly in recent months they took a sharp upspurt, led by cotton. The immediate cause was Senator Bankhead's advice to cotton farmers to hold out for 21½ cents.

But the basic reason seems to be that whenever the Administration starts shadow-boxing with inflation, prices begin to rise, not fall. They did a year ago, when the "price-control bill" hearings before House Banking & Currency brought a rise in commodities and a rush of the public to the department stores. The President's April 27 anti-inflation message to Congress showed no visible commodity-market consequences. More talk seems to mean less action; the Administration has powers enough to act if it wants to.

The Ruml tax plan appears due for further consideration. The Treasury's objection that it might benefit a few rich persons who would get off from taxes on 1941 or 1942 has not received a good press or a good reception with Senate Finance Committees.

Two important shifts seem on the cards in the retail distributive business. For one, little stores seem less likely to survive because they are less likely to have enough inventories on hand to carry them along, such as many if not most of the big stores have.

The second shift is in the type of goods and services due to be sold. Retail buying has revived, but in different lines. Hard goods are not being bought, partly because they aren't available, partly because the public is stocked up. On the other hand, sales are booming in women's clothes, sheets, pillow-cases, piece-goods, cutlery and books.

Crop estimates continue high. On top of 13,000,000 bales of cotton the country is apparently to have 900,000,000 bushels of wheat (about 200,000,000 more than needed) and 2,600,000,000 bushels of corn; meat output will be a record, and if a "shortage" materializes, it is only because effective demand both in the United States and overseas has grown faster than supply.

The municipal bond market did not appear worried about Senate Finance's vote to tax the interest on future municipal issues. New York City 3's were steady. The decision will probably be knocked out in Conference. The Steel offering of 17,000 shares at 46¼ was an immediate success, with 34,000 shares asked for. The Exchange and the over-the-counter people are still working out the details of dovetailing the auction and the negotiated markets.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Union Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Sept. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Elior Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Sept. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Sept. 16
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct. 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Sept. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Sept. 21
Somerville Savings Bank	Oct. 1

Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Astna-Standard Engineering	6⅞	8¼
American Barge Line Co	8½	9½
American Hardware Co	20⅜	22⅜
American Manufacturing	22	25
American Manufac 5 pf	79¾	..
American Wringer Co	4¾	5⅜
†Amoskeag Company	13⅝	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	64⅝	..
Appleton Company	28¼	31
Appleton Company 7 pf	103½	..
Applied Arts Corp	3¾	3⅝
Arlington Mills	30¼	41¼
Arnold Print Works	3¾	..
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	34½	38¾
Automobile Banking Corp A	2	3
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	12½	13½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	20	22½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	104½	..
Berkshire Fine Spinning	6⅞	8⅛
Berkshire Fine Spin 55 pf	56¾	..
Bird & Son Inc 7 pf	99	..
Boston Wharf Company	17½	19
Boston Woven Hose&Rubber	26¾	29½
Brown Co	1	1½
Brown Co pf	16¾	18½
Campbell A S Co Inc	4	5
Central Railway Signal A	39½	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	26	28¾
Colyear Insulated Wire Co	11⅜	13¼
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	16	18¾
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	20¼	22¾
Domestic Fipance Corp pf	22	25½
Draper Corporation	59	63
Dwight Manufacturing Co	13¾	15¾
Eastern Corproation	3⅝	4¾
Eastern Corporation pf	15½	17⅝
Exolon Co	8⅝	10
Family Loan Society Inc	11⅞	13½
Family Loan Society pf A	23½	25¾
Food Fair Stores Inc	41¾	45
Fruit of the Loom	8⅝	10½
General Fire Extinguisher	10¾	12½
General Machinery	25¾	28½
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8⅝	11¼
Goodall Worsted Company	16	19
Graton & Knight Co	6⅝	7¾
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	65¾	70
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	26¾	28½
Great Northern Paper Co	27	29½
Greenfield Tap & Die 6% $6 pf	48	..
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	12	15
Harrington & Richardson	3¼	3½
Haskelite Mfg Co	6¾	8¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co	5	9½
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	6¾	8¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	10¾	13¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	13⅜	15½
Hooker Electro Chem	23½	25¾
Howe Sound Company	3¾	4¼
Howe Sound Company pf	78½	82½
Hydraulic Press Mfg Co	3¾	4¾
Hydraulic Press Mfg Co pf	39	42
Indian Motocycle Co	1¾	2¾
International Machine Tool	19¾	21¾
Keith George E Co	7½	9
Kendall Company	15½	..
Kennedy's Inc pf	6¾	8¾
Landers Frary & Clark	13½	17¾
Lincoln Stores Inc	25½	27½
Lincoln Stores 7	107	..
Ludlow Mfg Associates	83½	88½
Marathon Paper Mills	31¼	34¼
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	44¼	47½
Merck & Co	25	27¾
Merck & Co 4½ pf	108½	112½
Merrimack Manufacturing	16¾	19¾
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	..	73
†Metal & Thermit Corp	17	20
Millers Falls Company	8	9½
Missouri - Kansas Pipe Line	3½	3⅞
Nashawena Mills	15½	17¾
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	44¾	50
Nashua Manufacturing Co	15¾	17⅜
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	49¼	51
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	15¼	17⅜
National Chemical & Mfg	5⅝	6½
National Shirt Shops	5½	7¼
Nazmkeag Steam Cotton	41¾	45
Newmarket Manufac Co	36¾	40
Nicholson File Company	28½	31¼
Nonquitt Mills	21¾	25
Ohio Finance	23¾	25¾
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	20½	23¼
Plymouth Cordage Company	96	101
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	25½	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	63¾	..
Quisset Mill	34¾	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	2⅝	3⅜
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	17¾	19¾
Saco Lowell Ships Inc pf	19¼	21⅞
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	43¾	..
Sanford Mills	22⅝	24½
Submarine Signal Co	24	27
Sylvania Elec Prod Inc	41¾	44¼
Tampax Inc	3	3¼
Triumph Explosive Inc	2¾	3⅜
†United Elastic Corp	8¾	10
U S Envelope Company	44¾	48½
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	92½	103½
Valley Mould & Iron Corp	30¼	33½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	18	..
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	18¾	20½
Warner & Swasey Co	12¾	14⅝
West Point Manufacturing	35	36¼
Wickwire Spencer Steel	13½	14¼

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	97½	102½
Arkansas Power & Ligh $7 pf	79½	84
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	88½	91½
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	89¾	94½
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	93¾	101½
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	96½	101½
General Water G&E $3 pf	68¼	71½
Jamaica Water Supply	21¾	24¾
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	21¼	24¼
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	100½	106½
Kansas Pwr & Lt 4½s pf	72	77½
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	91½	94½
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	93½	98½
New Rochelle Wat pf	108½	110½
New Rochelle Water	7½	9¼
No States Power Del 5 pf	107½	112½
No States Power Del 6 pf	83¾	87½
No States Power Del 7 pf	83¾	87½
Ohio Power 4½ pf	48¾	53½
Ohio Pub Serv 6s pf	106½	111½
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	92½	97½
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	101½	106½
Penn Power & Light$7 pf	71½	76½
Public Service Ind	76½	81½
Public Service Ind 5 pf	10¾	11¾
Public Service Okla 5 pf	87	92
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	97½	102½
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	68½	73
San Diego Gas & Electric	81	..
Sierra Pacific Power Co	9¼	10½
Sierra Pacific Power 6s pf	12½	44¾
Tampa Electric Co	116½	..
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	17	19
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	89½	94½
Wash Ry & Elec units	78½	82½
	12½	13¾

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	14½	16¾
Beverly Gas & Electric	27¼	31¼
Brockton aGs Light	3½	4½
Central Maine Power 6 pf	89½	94½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	99¾	104½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	86½	..
Conn Light & Power	25¾	28¾
Cumb County Pwr & Lt 6 pf	113½	118½
Eastern Utilities Asso	14½	16¾
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	4¾	6¾
Fall River Gas Works	17¾	19¾
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	27¼	30¼
Hartford Electric Light	43	46
Haverhill Electric	21¾	24¾
Haverhill Gas Light	41¾	44½
Holyoke Water Power	14½	18
Lawrence Gas & Electric	27½	30¼
Lowell Electric Light	30¾	34
Lynn Gas & Electric	60	64
Mass Power & Light pf	7¾	9½
Mass Utilities Asso pf	20¾	22¾
Narragansett Elec pf	41¾	44½
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	6¾	8¾
N E Power Assn 6 pf	20¼	22½
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	46¾	50¾
NE Public Serv $6 pr ln	42¾	44¾
N E Public Serv $7 pf	7¾	9¾
N E Public Serv $6 pf	6¾	8¾
Newport Electric	12	14½
Providence Gas	9¼	11¼
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	93½	101¼
N I Pub Serv pf	26	28½
Rockland Light & Power	5½	6¼
Springfield Gas Light	13¾	14½
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	..	101½
Western Mass Companies	16½	18½

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (1.80a)	15¼	16¾
Bank of New York (14)	275	285
Bankers Trust (1.40)	39	41
Brooklyn Trust (4)	56	60
Central Hanover Bk&Tr (4)	76	78½
Chase National (1.40)	25	26½
Chemical Bk&Tr (1.80)	27¾	29¾
Commercial (8)	182	189
Continental Bk&Tr (.80)	12¾	13¾
Corn Exchange Bk&T (2.40)	23¾	24¾
Empire Trust (3)	43¾	46½
First National (80)	1150	1185
Guaranty Trust (12)	238½	243½
Irving Trust (.80)	10¾	11¾
Manufacturers Trust (2)	22¾	23¾
Manufacturers Trust pf (3)	51¼	53½
National City (1)	24¾	26¾
New York Trust (3½)	68	70½
Public (1½)	27¾	29¼
Title Guarantee & T	2¾	3¼

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (18)	1300	..
First National (2)	29¾	31¾
Merchants National (12)	280	300
†New England Trust (20)	1400	..
National Rockland (2)	40	46
National Shawmut (1)	19¾	19¾
Pilgrim Trust (8)	174	184
Second National (4)	113	..
State Street Trust (9)	230	245
United States Trust (.50)	6¾	8
United States Trust pf (.20)	13¾	14¾
Webster & Atlas (2)	44	49

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	31½	34¾
Continental Illinois (4)	67½	71½
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	34	36½

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	122½	126½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	43¾	46¾
Aetna Life (1.20a)	31¾	33¾
American Equitable (1)	15¾	16¾
American Insurance Newark (⅛a)	17	18
American Re-Insurance (1.60a)	41¾	43¾
American Reserve	30¼	32¼
American Surety (2½)	45¾	48¾
Baltimore American (.20a)	6¾	7¾
Boston (16a)	307	327
Camden Fire (1)	18¾	20½
City of New York (1.20)	12¾	14½
Connecticut General Life (1)	28	28
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	33½	34½
Firemen's Newark (.60)	9½	10½
Frank Fire (1a)	22¾	25¾
General Reinsurance (2)	37½	39¾
Glens Falls (1.60)	39½	41½
Globe & Republic (⅛)	36	40
Great American Insurance (1a)	8½	9¾
Hanover (1.20)	23½	26⅝
Hartford Fire (2a)	85¾	94¼
Home Insurance (1.20a)	84¾	87½
Homestead (1)	27	30½
Knickerbocker (½)	10¾	13¼
Maryland Casualty	7⅞	8¾
Massachusetts Bonding (3½)	60½	64
National Fire (2)	82¾	84¾
National Liberty (.20a)	6¾	7¾
New Amsterd'm Casualty (.47½a)	20¾	21¾
New Hampshire (1.60a)	39¾	41¾
New York Fire (.80)	7¾	8¾
North River (1)	31	33½
Northeast Insurance	3¼	4½
Phoenix (2a)	78½	81½
Providence Washington (1)	28¾	30¾
Republic Insurance Texas (1.20)	20¾	21⅞
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	18½	20
St Paul Fire (8)	255	263
Springfield (4½a)	115	119
Standard Accident	51½	55¼
Travelers (16)	400	410
United States Fid & Guar (1a)	36¾	38¾
United States Fire (3)	43¼	45¼
Westchester (1.20)	26¾	30½

a Also extra or extras. eDeclared or paid so far this year. kPaid last year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	1.80	1.97
Amerex Holding	13.25	14.75
American Business Shares	2.32	2.54
Axe Houghton Fund	9.39	10.10
Boston Fund	11.84	12.73
Broad Street Investing	18.20	19.68
Bullock Fund	10.28	11.38
Canadian Investment Fund	2.30	2.90
Century Shares Trust	22.66	24.33
Christiana Securities Co	1735.00	1875.00
Commodity Corp	9.13	9.99
Consolidated Invest Tr	27.80	30.25
Dividend Shares	.91	1.00
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	15.08	16.63
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	9.01	9.57
Equitable Invest Corp	20.73	22.29
Equity Corp $3 pf	15.50	16.25
Fidelity Fund Inc	13.97	14.06
Fund Investors Inc	14.36	15.63
General Capital	24.15	25.97
General Investors Trust	3.75	4.04
Incorporated Investors Tr	12.94	13.91
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.68	.75
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	.98	1.08
†Keystone Custodian Funds		

	Bid	Asked
B-1	29.17	$-1
B-2	24.30	$-2
B-3	16.06	$-3
B-4	7.93	$-4
K-1	12.66	K-2

†Looms Sayles Sut Pd	72.10	72.10
Loomis Sayles 2d Pd	29.30	29.30
Maryland Fund	3.20	3.80
Mass Investors Tr	15.36	16.52
Mass Inv 2d Pd	7.30	7.85
Mutual Invest	7.31	7.96
Nation Wide Voting	.91	1.01
New England Fund	9.41	10.15
Old Colony Tr Assoc	13.75	15.375
Plymouth Fund Inc	.30	.35
Putnam Fund	10.70	11.44
Quarterly Income Shares	4.35	5.00
Railway & Light Sec	5.375	7.00
Railway & Light Sec pf	89.00	..
Repub Invest Fund	2.50	2.82
Scudder Stevens & Clark	73.19	74.67
Spencer Trask Fund	11.11	11.81
Stand Util Inc	.09	.11
State Street Invest	56.78	61.47
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.33	..
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.60	.68
Wellington Fund	12.35	13.63

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil Shares	4.00	4.75
Corp Tr A A mod.ace mod	1.99	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	3.40	..
Diversified Tr C	2.65	..
Diversified Tr D	4.10	4.65
Foundation Tr Shrs A	2.70	3.15
Fund Tr Shrs A	3.43	4.19
Nation Wide Sec	2.55	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	37.125	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.55	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	1.89	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	1.85	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	1.49	..
Super of Am Tr AA	1.77	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	10.50	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.00	..

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	.33	.48
First Boston Corp	9.00	10.375

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Water Bonds

	Rate	Mat.	Bid	Asked
Amer W W & El	5	1975	87	90
California Wat Ser	4	1961	107	110
Community Wat Ser	5½	1946	71¾	74¾
Indianapolis Water	3½	1966	107	110
Monmouth Con Wat	5	1956	101	104
New Rochelle Water	5	1951	96¾	99¾
New Rochelle Water	5½	1951	99½	102½
New York Wat Ser	5	1951	98¼	101¼
Oregon-Wash Water	5	1967	91¾	94¾
Ser Spr Br W Ser	5	1967	96¾	99¾
So Bay Cons	5	1960	65	67½
Union Wat Ser	5½	1951	102¾	105¾
West Virginia Wat	4	1961	106½	109½

Commodity Futures

Wheat

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Chicago	1.20⅞	1.19⅜	1.20¾	1.19⅛
Minneapolis	1.13½	1.12	1.13	1.11¼
Kansas City	1.15	1.13¾	1.14½	1.13½
Winnipeg (Oct)	....	....	.90	.90
Dec. Wheat				
Chicago	1.24½	1.22⅞	1.23⅞	1.22⅞
Minneapolis	1.16⅞	1.15¼	1.16⅛	1.15
Kansas City	1.17⅝	1.16¼	1.17⅜	1.16⅜
May Wheat				
Chicago	.28½	1.27	1.28½	1.26¾
Minneapolis	1.21¼	1.20½	1.20⅝	1.19⅝
Kansas City	1.21	1.19⅝	1.20½	1.19⅝
Sept. Corn			.90	.90
Chicago	.84⅜	.83¼	.83⅞	.83¼
Kansas City	.81¾	.81¼	.81⅝	.81⅜
Dec. Corn				
Chicago	.87½	.86¼	.86¾	.86
Kansas City	.83¾	.83⅛	.83½	.83⅛
Sept. Oats				
Chicago	.50¾	.49⅞	.50½	.49⅞
Minneapolis	.48⅞	.48	.48¾	.48
Winnipeg (Oct)	.48½	.48	.48½	.47⅝
Rye, Chicago				
September	.64	.62½	.63¾	.62½
December	.69¼	.68¼	.67¾	.66¾
May	.73⅞	.72¾	.73½	.72½

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	12.90	....	....	12.90	12.90
October	....	....	....	12.90	12.90
December	....	....	....	12.90	12.90

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	1.70½	1.71½	1.70⅝	1.71½	1.70¾
December	1.71½	1.71	1.71½	1.71⅝	1.71⅞

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	94.5	94.5	94.5	94.5b	96.7
December	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.6b	96.5
March	....	....	....	94.8b	96.7
Tops					
October	....	....	....	121.0b	121.0
December	....	....	....	122.8b	122.0
March	....	....	....	122.1b	122.2
May	....	....	....	122.2b	122.3
July	....	....	....	122.4b	122.5

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	18.48	18.52	18.35	18.39	18.48
December	18.67	18.72	18.53	18.57	18.66
March	18.80	18.82	18.66	18.71	18.83
May	18.92	18.92	18.78	18.80	18.94
July	18.96	19.01	18.94	18.96	19.01
Spot 19.69.					

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September				6.43b	6.42
October				6.44b	6.44
December				6.45b	6.46
March				6.50b	6.50
b—Bid.				6.62b	6.63

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	.....	.....	.....	9.76b	9.84
December	.....	.....	.....	9.58b	9.56

b—Bid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*November	43.65	43.95	43.25	43.30	43.30
*December	....	....	42.25b	42.60a	42.75
*January	42.75	42.75	42.50	42.50	42.50
Eggs					
†October	38.30	38.70	38.30	38.30	38.55
†November	38.40	38.80	38.40	38.40	38.65
†December	38.45	38.85	38.45	38.45	38.60
Potatoes					
November	2.02	2.04	2.00	2.00	2.02
January	2.42	2.42	2.42	2.42	..

b—Bid; a—Asked; *—U.S.; †—N.S.

Quotations for action reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, coffee, potatoes by J. S. Rippe & Co.; for eggs, New York unless otherwise listed.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
10	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	97½	97½	97½
10	Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	85	85	85
200	Alum Co Am (3a)	97	97	97
200	Alum Co Am pf (5)	109	109	109
75	Am C P&L A	6	6	6
50	Am C P&L A new	5¾	5¾	5¾
400	Am Cyan B (.60)	32⅞	33	33⅛
400	Am Gas & E (1.60a)	16	16	16
300	Am Light & T (1.20)	11½	11	11
50	Am Superpow 1 pf	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Am Superpow pf	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
100	Am Writ Paper	1½	1½	1½
80	Appal RPow pf (4½)	100	99½	99½
200	Ark Nat Gas	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Ark Nat Gas A	¾	¾	¾
300	Ark N Gas pf (.70k)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Atlas Corp war	½	½	½
600	Auto V Indem (½g)	3½	3	3⅛
200	Baldwin Loco war	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Baldwin Rub (½)	8¾	8¾	8¾
4000	Barium Sta Stl	3¾	3¾	3¾
400	Beech Aire	11	11	11
50	Bend & Bd pf (2)	8½	8½	8½
300	Brax Tr L&P (h.40e)	36	36	36
1100	Brewst Aero (.30g)	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
200	Brown Rubber	¾	¾	¾
900	Buf N&EP pf (1.60)	6	6	6
50	Buf N&EP 5pf (5)	68	68	68
300	Bunk Hill & S (1)	8¾	8¾	8¾
250	Carnation (1a)	38½	37½	37½
200	Carrier Corp	2¾	2¾	2¾
20	Cen NY Pow pf (5)	74	74	74
300	Cessna Aire (1e)	9¼	9¼	9¼
50	Charis (.60)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Cherry-Burrell (.70e)	8	8	8
100	Chesebrough (4a)	80	80	80
1400	Cities Service	2¾	2¼	2¼
50	Cit Svc pf (3g)	38¼	35½	35½
250	Cleve E Illum (2½)	22½	22½	22½
100	Cleve Tractor (¼e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
50	Colum G&E pf (5)	18	17¾	17¾
700	Comm Wat Svc	⅛	⅛	⅛
1500	Conn Tel & El	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
10	ConG&EB pf (4)	102½	102½	102½
100	Cons Gas Utica	7	7	7
100	Cooper-Bess (½e)	1½	1½	1½
500	Copper Range (½e)	7	7	7
100	Cosden-ePiro pf	5½	5	5½
600	Creole Pet	13¾	13¾	13¾
100	Crocker-Wh (.30e)	14½	14	14
300	Cuban Atl Sug (1½e)	4½	4½	4½
100	Darby Pet (¾g)	13⅜	12¾	12¾
10	Dayton Rub A (2)	6¾	6¾	6¾
1000	Dubilier Cond	23¾	23¾	23¾
100	Eagl Pich Ld (.30e)	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
750	East G&F6 pf (2k)	7	7	7
35	East G&F pr pf (4½)	21	20⅛	20¾
1300	El Bond & Sh (.80e)	43	43	43
800	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	1	1	1
600	El Bod&Sh $5 pf (5)	40¼	39½	40
50	El P&L 2 pf A	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
50	Elgin Nat Wat (¾e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
260	Emp G&F$6 pf (2k)	21	20½	20½
360	Emp G&F pf (4½)	43	43	43
50	Emp G&F 6½s2pf	161	150	161
70	Emp G&F 6 pf	148	146	148
25	Equity Corp$3pf(¾k)	152	149½	152
200	Fairchild Eng&Air	16¼	16	16¼
100	Fansteel Met (¼g)	6	6	6
100	Fla P&L $7 pf (7)	66	66	66
400	Frank Cou Dis	2	2	2
50	Fuller (GA) (3g)	10	10	10
25	Fuller 4% pf	49	49	49
25	Georg Pow $6 pf (6)	93¾	93¾	93¾
1200	Glen Ald Coal	13½	12⅞	13⅛
20	Godchaux S pf (7)	93	93	93
100	Gulf Oil (1a)	32	32	32
100	Helena Rubin (⅛e)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
200	Humble Oil (1⅛e)	51⅞	51¾	51⅞
100	Hum-Ross F (.10e)	3	3	3
100	Huyler's	⅛	⅛	⅛
1200	Hygrade Fd	3	3	3
200	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	1½	1	1½
50	Ill Zinc (1¼e)	9½	9½	9½
600	Imp Oil Ltd (h⅛)	7¾	7¾	7¾
25	Indus Finan pf	15⅜	15¼	15¼
350	Inc Co N Am (2½a)	64½	63¾	63¾
100	Int Hyd-El pf	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Int Pet req (.5d)	11¼	11¼	11¼
100	Iron Firem vtc (1.20)	13½	13½	13½

Three Nitrate Concerns Fined for Fixing Prices

NEW YORK (AP)—Federal Judge Eugene Rice has imposed fines totaling $35,000 against three nitrate corporations and three individuals after they entered nolo contendere pleas to an indictment accusing them of conspiring to fix prices and restrain domestic trade in fertilizer nitrogens.

The Chilean Nitrate Sales Corporation of New York City was fined $15,000; fines of $2,500 each were imposed on the Anglo-Chilean Nitrate Corporation of Chile and the Lautaro Nitrate Company, Ltd., of London.

The individual defendants, each fined $5,000, were:

Medley G. B. Whelpley, President of Anglo-Chilean Nitrate Corporation, chairman of the board of Lautaro and a director of the New York corporation.

James Albert Woods, president of the Chilean Nitrate Sales Corporation.

Kenneth H. Rockey, former chairman of the board of the Chilean Nitrate Sales Corporation.

At the request of Special Assistant U. S. Attorney General Charles C. Pearce, the court dismissed a second indictment naming the same defendants and a number of others on conspiracy charges relating to foreign commerce in fertilizer nitrogens.

Lumber Production Is 13 P. C. Below Last Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers Association reported that lumber production for the week ended Aug. 22 stood at 126 per cent of the average of the corresponding week 1935-39, and shipments 139 per cent.

Production totaled 262,418,000 feet, which was 3 per cent less than the previous week, and 13 per cent less than the corresponding week a year ago.

Shipments aggregated 276,879,000 feet, which was 3 per cent less than the previous week, and 11 per cent less than last year's corresponding week.

Orders booked were for 267,616,000 feet, which was 3 per cent less than the previous week, and 0.5 per cent less than the corresponding week last year.

Boston Stocks

Sept. 1, 1942

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
6.00	Bigel-Sanf pf	99½	99½	99½	99½
8.75	Bos & Albany	83½	83½	83½	83½
2.00	Bos Edison	21¾	21¼	21¼	21½
5.00	Bos Elevated	60	60	60	60
1.00b	Bos Her-Trav	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
..	Bos & Me pr pf	7½	7½	7½	7
..	Bos & Me A pf	1½	1½	1½	..
..	Bos & M stB pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
..	Bos & M stC pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
..	Brown Durrell	2¾	2½	2¾	2¾
2.25c	E Gas & F pf	20½	20½	20½	21½
..	Eastern Gas	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½
4.50d	N E Tel & Tel	84½	84	84½	84
..	North Butte	28c	26c	28c	28c
1.40d	Torrington	26½	24½	26½	26½
4.00	Un Twist Drill	31¼	31¼	31¼	31½
3.37

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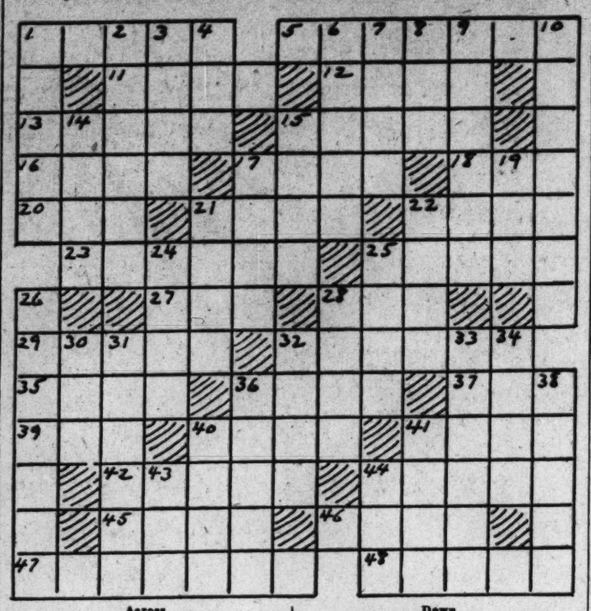
Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who was author of "The Master Builder"?
5—A man's name.
11—To prepare for publication.
12—What is moistened clay used as a paste?
13—What is the Finnish dialect of Karelia?
15—What is a smooth food product made by evaporation or grinding?
16—Level.
17—What is scraped linen?
18—What is a resinous substance secreted by a scale insect?
20—Maiechild.
21—What is past participle of "cast"?
22—The threshold is what?
23—What Indian girl is heroine of a Victor Herbert opera?
25—What is a cachalot?
27—What is name of mastiff who is hero of well-known short story?
28—What is a snake of tropical America?
29—What is a polyphonic choral composition on a sacred text?
32—What breed of dog especially enjoys doing tricks?
35—On the sheltered side.
36—What is folding cover for an automobile engine?
37—What is a river of Germany?
39—Who was the Celtic Neptune?
40—Sash.
41—To wainscot.
42—The "white cliffs of Dover" are what?
44—Where is the Mouimein Pagoda of Kipling's poem?
45—Comfort.
46—What is a Fijian tree which yields a plumlike fruit?
47—What was last name of Priscilla, who wed John Alden?.
48—An odograph records number of what taken by a walker?

Down

1—Who is U. S. Secretary of the Interior?
2—Who is maiden rescued by Sir Calidore in "Faerie Queene"?
3—Who is British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs?
4—Nothing.
6—Would you plant, roast, or dance the speedwell?
7—A landlord is what?
8—Rodent.
9—What Fielding heroine is distinguished for her conjugal affection?
10—The biceps are what?
14—Bristol, England, is on what river?
15—What Italian city is famed for its campanile?
17—Creature that symbolizes innocence.
19—Every one.
21—If you wore a cutaway, it would be what?
22—What is any of several herringlike fishes?
24—Woody plant.
26—Pinocchio was carved from what material?
26—What is an alloy of mercury with another metal or metals?
28—The kamik worn by Eskimos is what?
30—Bruce Bairnsfather wrote "The Better '——.'"
31—What is the male of various hawks?
33—Knox was middle name of what President of U. S.?
33—Who is the lamplighter in Robert L. Stevenson's poem "The Lamplighter"?
34—Who were the original inhabitants of Moab?
36—What is first name of Miss Menken, American actress?
38—What are thin, narrow bars of wood or metal?
40—What is a starting place or goal in various games?
41—Short.
43—What is a nickname for Henry?
41—Motor coach is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Town Transformed By Simple Idea

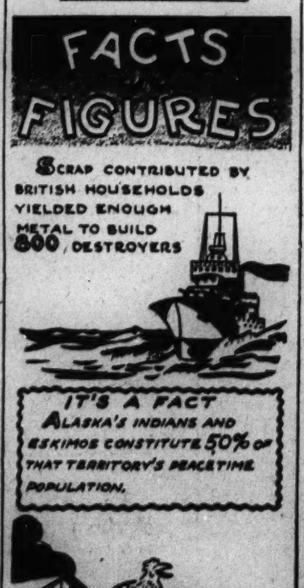
(The Vagabond)

A town in California that counted for nothing in the lives of the thousands of tourists who passed through, solved the problem by doing something that cost them little money.

A man said: "Plant zinnia seeds. Plant them everywhere."

A few of the lazier citizens laughed, but others planted zinnia seeds in vacant lots, in lawn beds, by the roadsides, at highway junctions, in window boxes, in business block parkways, around filling stations, before the public buildings, at the depot—wherever there was ground fit for flowers.

Within a few weeks, the little city was ablaze with color—glowing, living color. It made the people who lived there feel better. It astonished and delighted visitors. Soon thousands of people came to visit the town, just to see the blazing zinnias. Instead of having motorists dash through, they had motorists who drove slowly, often came to a stop, and left many of their shining dollars in the place.


FACTS
FIGURES
SCRAP CONTRIBUTED BY BRITISH HOUSEHOLDS YIELDED ENOUGH METAL TO BUILD 800 DESTROYERS
IT'S A FACT
ALASKA'S INDIANS AND ESKIMOS CONSTITUTE 50% OF THAT TERRITORY'S PEACETIME POPULATION.
AMERICAN HENS ARE LAYING ALMOST 115,000 EGGS A MINUTE.
F. PARRIS

Did You Ever Wonder

If the Rest of the Planets Are Solid, Like the Earth?

The moon (which is not a planet but a satellite of a planet) we know from telescopic observation to be a waterless ball of barren and extremely craggy rock. Mercury, Mars, and Venus may be roughly comparable to the earth in composition, for their densities range between 3.3 and 5.5 times that of water. That is to say, a unit chunk of material of the average weight of these planets will weigh from 3.3 to 5.5. times as much as an equal volume of water.

But the density of the outer layers of Neptune is only 1.6 (very little greater than that of water, which is 1.0), while on Uranus and Jupiter, the corresponding density is less than that of water. Saturn's density is a featherweight .41, or less than half that of water. A chunk of material from the outer layers of Saturn, if dropped in our ocean, would float with more than half its volume out of water.

Astronomers have calculated that such planets as Jupiter and Saturn may have cores of rock and metal, but if they have, these cores are hidden and encased in vast

According to astronomical data, the planet Saturn may have a rock-and-metal core 18,000 miles in diameter; a shell of ice 15,000 miles thick; and a surrounding layer of compressed gas 12,000 miles thick.

shells of solid ice in the form of frozen oceans thousands upon thousands of miles deep.

These outer planets seem hardly suitable for colonization by earthmen if and when interplanetary travel becomes an accomplished fact.

The surface temperature of Jupiter, for instance, is thought to be a chilly 280 degrees or so below zero, Fahrenheit, and winds of around 250 miles an hour are of regular occurrence. Saturn is even less of a resort locale, having a surface temperature of 300 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit, and an average density (core and all) of only .715 that of water. Furthermore, Jupiter, Saturn, and probably Neptune and Uranus, do not rotate as solid spheres but rather as fluid bodies, the surface near the equator of the planet moving more swiftly than it does at the poles.

Pluto, the relatively recently discovered planet (1930) is no more inviting than the rest of the outer planets, for it is thought to be surrounded by an ocean of liquid air.

—W. P. Keasbey.

Camera Study

An effective study of the gnarled hands of a Coast Guardsman tells a story of years of service to his fellow man.

In Lighter Vein

Martial Definitions

Post Hostess — "A well-known brand of breakfast food."

Summary Court-Martial — "A military trial held in mid-July."

Fire at Will — "A familiarized command to shoot poor William."
—Fifth Corps Area News.

That's It

Eight-year-old Buddy overheard his mother discussing the word "procrastination."

"What does that word mean?" the little boy asked.

"Look it up in the dictionary, son, and then you'll remember it," said his mother.

"All right, I will some day when I have time," Buddy replied amiably.

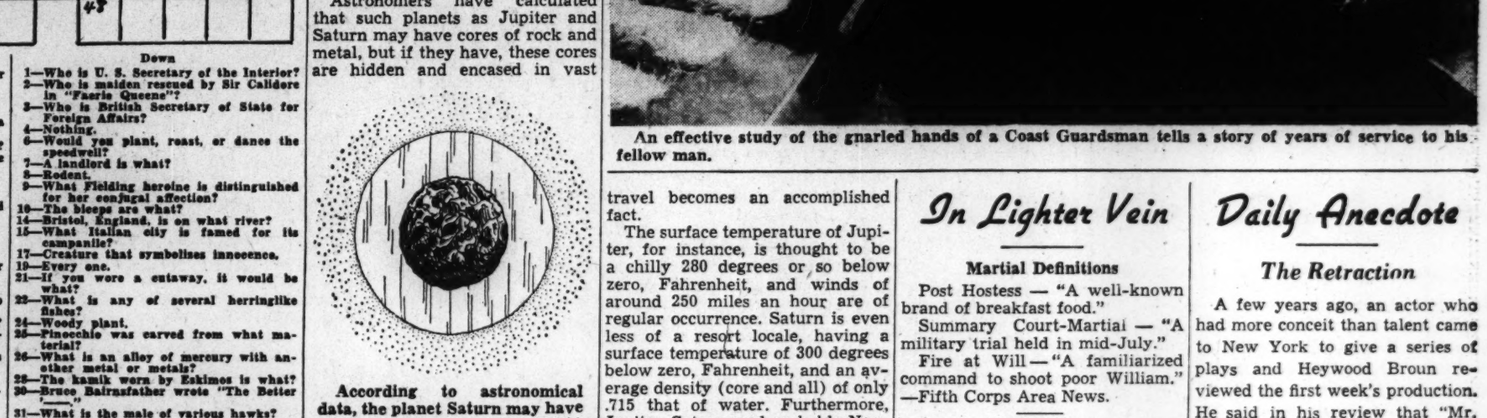
Daily Anecdote

The Retraction

A few years ago, an actor who had more conceit than talent came to New York to give a series of plays and Heywood Broun reviewed the first week's production. He said in his review that "Mr. Jones, the leading man, is positively the world's worst actor."

Broun and his paper were threatened with a libel suit, but Mr. Jones said, "If you publish something along a different line when I open next week, we'll forget the libel suit." Broun began his column the next week by saying, "Mr. Jones was not up to his usual standard."

NEWS ITEM— NEW YORK— THE N.Y. CENTRAL R.R. IS TRAINING WOMEN AS TICKET SELLERS.


I WANT A TICKET TO BOSTON
OH, BUY ONE TO CHICAGO INSTEAD -- THE CHICAGO TICKETS ARE MUCH LONGER AND THE COLOR'S MUCH PRETTIER
TICKETS
?
YE TICKET SHOPPE
YOUNG LADY, I'M A N.Y. CENTRAL STOCKHOLDER- FOR THE 5TH TIME- I WANT ONLY ONE ONE-WAY TICKET TO LARCHMONT
OH, GO AHEAD AND BUY 6 ROUND TRIPS- YOU KNOW MORE SALES MORE DIVIDENDS
TICKETS MISS DAZZLE ON DUTY
TICKETS MR. E. FISHER ON DUTY
CANDY
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Oh Me!!* By Le Pelley

BENJAMIN SHOULD HAVE SOME NEW SHOES FOR SCHOOL
I SUPPOSE SO—
Mother and Father Talking
SCHOOL
OH ME.... IT'S CREPT UP ON ME !!
WHERE ARE ALL MY BOOKS ?? OH ME... THIS IS AWFUL !!!
I'M THE SORT OF FELLOW THAT JUST KEEPS WAITING FOR SUMMER UNTIL IT'S ALL OVER !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Oh, Boy, No Sweaters for Us This Year!* By Rodgers

"What's up?" I asked as T.W. came sailing over the hedge this afternoon—
"Oh boy!" he barked, "Good news for us! Joan's run out of wool and can't buy any more!"
WOW! This "priority" business isn't such a bad idea after all!
No sir-e-e!

The Adventures of Waddles—*That Much Is Certain* By The Hagers

"We'd like to help you, sir, explore The currents and the streams off shore.
Please use the Te-We," I implored. Professor Widgeon stepped on board.
Three miles off shore, Professor said, "The temperature please take here, Ted."
Ted took a sworn dive off the bow. Then yelled, "It's not the Gulf Stream! Wow!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

After Three Years

September 1, 1939, is the date usually given for the beginning of this war. Historians may put it back to September 18, 1931, when Japan broke loose in Manchuria, or even back to August 1, 1914, when war was declared between Germany and Russia. Many of the causes of that outbreak went on working after November 11, 1918.

Certainly for China, Ethiopia, Spain and Czechoslovakia the war began before 1939. We know now that the whole period in which the Nazis were piling up hate and weapons was not peace. But the day the Wehrmacht rolled into the Corridor and German planes rained bombs on Polish airfields is generally accepted as the date that most clearly and formally opened this war.

Many people thought this was a struggle for Danzig! Even after Hitler had proved that the Sudetenland was not the issue at Munich! In the crisis hours, with even Mussolini urging Hitler not to strike, many clung to the hope that the Nazis would see Britain's new firmness and somehow avoid a general war.

When the blow fell Poland fought bravely—as everyone knew she would and as she still fights on half a dozen fronts—and better than we then realized. But in less than a month it was over and Hitler thought Britain and France would make peace. To their honor they refused. After that came the foolish talk of a "phony" war, while the Germans made plans and weapons for the drive that swept over Europe.

For nearly a year then Britain stood practically alone, digging in and digging out, beating back the worst the Nazis could throw at her. Today we might well remember what that heroic stand meant to the rest of the world. Similarly the gallant resistance of little Greece and the unconquerable Yugoslavs delayed the attack on Russia and may have helped to save Moscow.

Pearl Harbor completed the picture of open, global war. But despite the wonderful showing of Russia and the potential power of the United States, Germany and Japan have pushed their conquests over amazing spaces. Only in East Africa, some parts of Russia, and the Solomon Islands have the United Nations gained against the Axis. And on the third anniversary of the attack on Poland a dangerous Nazi offensive appears to be opening in Egypt.

Such is the physical pattern of this war. What of its mental pattern? What is it all about? The answers have been given hundreds of times, but the occasion may give new meaning to old words and help us to keep clear the purposes which must be firmly held if we are to stop this war—really stop it with a genuine peace—before it has run many times three years.

Possibly the simplest key to the struggle is that of a world-wide revolution. That revolution was not started by Hitler, nor is it embraced in any ism. It represents changes in the thinking of men and in their ways of living together, upheaval caused by resistance to new aspirations and freedoms. Indeed, Naziism is in large degree a counter-revolution, an attempt to deny and prevent the unfolding of man's true nature as a spiritual, reasoning, self-governing being.

While this conflict between two concepts of man is the most fundamental issue in the struggle it is plainly affected by others, some of which cut across the main lines. No one should deny that there are vast political forces involved which have made strange bedfellows.

Most clearly on the political side, the war is one of deciding how a world suddenly grown small shall be integrated and ordered. A world in which an airplane can fly from Australia to the United States in thirty-six hours and in which small nations cannot maintain their rights by force and large nations of colored races demand equality, must find some method of government. Who is to control in that world—nations which manifest some degree of Christian freedom and justice, or those dominated by despotism and violence?

Across this new pattern of internationalism runs strange threads of sharp nationalism. The machine age is also making nations feel the necessity of greater integration, of new social controls in which the individual seems gravely threatened, while groups obtain new freedoms.

Few today can discern the full pattern of the war clearly. But two main aims are perceptible in the United Nations—aspirations for a peaceful world order and for greater justice and equality within nations. These may seem to unite in one purpose of self-defense or the defense of an opportunity to work out these aspirations by reason rather than violence.

They Are All in the Service

To the 436 American women who have just graduated second lieutenants in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, congratulations!

To the 129 women of the Navy just beginning their indoctrination at the U. S. Naval Training School at Northampton, Massachusetts, best wishes!

To the thousands of women everywhere who are giving patriotic service in simple, unspectacular ways without thought of applause or public notice, a very special BRAVO!

But it's important to remember that patriotism is not necessarily in uniform. The housewife who conscientiously flattens her tin cans, saves her grease, and turns in her scrap to the collector is doing her part to win the war just as positively as the girl in khaki or the girl in blue.

Many women are taking over hard and homely jobs, running streetcars, driving taxis, working in war industries, even pinchhitting as barbers and crossing tenders until the men come home.

Taking care of a growing family always has come under the head of Service—with a capital "S." So let's not forget that they're all in it, whether their uniforms are simple house aprons, smudged overalls, or the Mainbocher navy blue.

Oil has ruined Daytona Beach's beautiful beach, where motor speed records once were made. We're sorry for the bathers and more sorry for those who failed to get the oil, but the men to be considered are the brave tanker crews, who continue to sign up for other cruises as fast as they are rescued from the waters where torpedoes have blown them. These sailors, though civilians, rate Distinguished Service Medals, or their equivalent.

Johnnie, who has been known to handle "comic" weeklies behind his geography in a manner reminiscent of surreptitious literature of another generation, says he will not be at all sorry if the shortage deprives Teacher of her rubber heels.

Food and Peace

Two items of news, the establishment of communal kitchens for workers in Germany and the prospective rationing of meat in the United States, serve again to remind us of mankind's extraordinary aptitude for turning his good things into the sharpest sort of weapon. There are abundances of food the world over, and potentialities for even greater supplies, yet the hateful claims of aggression, greed, and cruelty deny an equitable distribution. This is a problem that will loom large in the postwar settlement.

Americans will not protest against meat rationing. Merely noting that their prospective allotment of 40 ounces a week contrasts with Britain's 16 ounces, Germany's 12½ ounces, and Belgium's 5, will quell complaints. Although the machinery of rationing is expensive and a nuisance, it appears to be the only fair way to apportion the abundances that still are not enough.

The reports suggest that Germany's decision to compel workers to eat in communal kitchens, where quantities and waste might be placed under stricter control, was made with great reluctance. Few steps could bring the war so close to the home front. It bespeaks the true food situation even inside the Reich more eloquently than the published ration figures. The situation in the occupied countries is not pleasant to contemplate.

Even in normal times, the agricultural balance had so shifted that the Old World was dependent upon the New for about 20 per cent of its food. With three successive harvests hampered by the war, there is now an agonizing demand in the Old World for the good things of the New.

And the New World is well supplied. The Sunday supplements have shown pictures for weeks now of farmers in the United States filling even their houses with the overflow of crops. The same is true in Canada. The economic problems of South America are largely problems of agricultural surpluses.

When the time comes, as it will, that the hand which feeds is not bitten, how great will be the opportunity for the peacemakers!

The Bookshelf

Why There Are Shortages

Americans are doing without so many things these days which once seemed like necessities that they have a right to some explanation of the shortages, provided, of course, such information does not aid the enemy. In such a survey, hindsight is admittedly clearer than foresight, yet both are combined to advantage in the frank discussion of STRATEGIC MATERIALS AND NATIONAL STRENGTH, by Dr. Harry N. Holmes. (New York: Macmillan. $1.75.)

As president of the American Chemical Society, professor of chemistry at Oberlin College and a widely known author and lecturer, Dr. Holmes could tell far more startling stories than he does about our natural resources that are vital to the war effort. But one must remember that such publications as this are comparatively easy for the enemy to obtain and one never knows exactly what bits of information casually given might be needed most by the enemy Intelligence Service.

* * *

Thus it is the necessity for secrecy and not lack of knowledge which explains the more obvious omissions and guarded statements concerning some thirty raw materials America needs most for the war. The book is the most comprehensive work on the subject yet available to the public and is not technical. The nearest Dr. Holmes comes to inserting chemical formula is his statement, "Electric Power → Aluminum → Bombers → Victory."

Right now rubber is the spotlighted actress whose favor both John Public and Mars are seeking. The Army rolls on rubber and both the Army and the Navy fly on it. A medium tank contains nearly a ton. There is half a ton in the landing wheels alone of an average bomber. A battleship requires 75 tons. Civilians don't individually measure the requirements in tons, but collectively they do and the quickest relief for the average motorist will come from discarded tires.

The author discusses the many possible sources of rubber, from goldenrod stems to chemical rubberlike products, to conclude that little else but inferior, experimental tires made out of reclaimed rubber will go to the public. To aid the police in restraining optimists who risk such tires and human lives by driving at high speeds, he suggests that a bright-colored stripe be painted on the rubber.

Along with rubber, steel is a requirement for war which a year ago could not be found on government lists of "critical materials," so-called because they are essential to national defense. Copper, zinc, and brass were likewise missing. How America is meeting the increased demands for chromium, manganese, tungsten, vanadium, nickel and molybdenum, all war metals, constitutes one of the necessary lacunae of the story, for obviously what the enemy doesn't know about our research in these fields, and about new ore deposits opened up, won't hurt us.

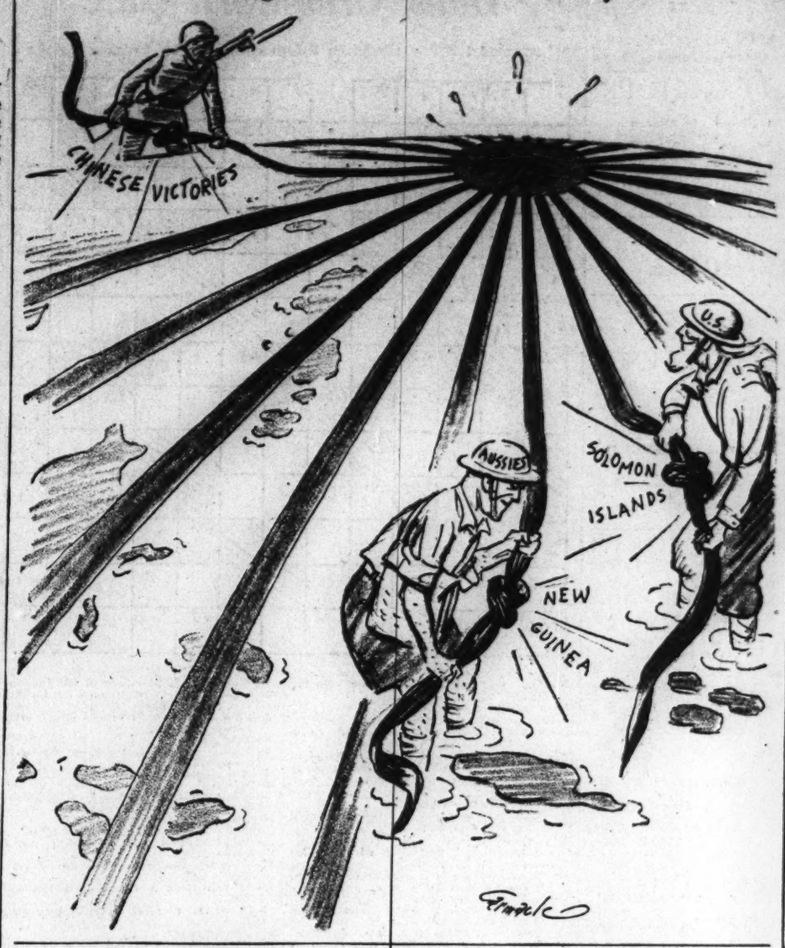
* * *

It wasn't so long ago that wars came much cheaper than they do today. When Julius Caesar built up the Roman Empire it cost about 24 cents to kill a soldier. Today the cost is several thousand dollars. Even our own Civil War was comparatively inexpensive, for gunpowder made out of charcoal, sulphur and saltpeter didn't cost anywhere near the ingredients needed for the greater explosive force of modern bombs and projectiles. Nothing less powerful than nitrated toluene, cellulose and the like will satisfy.

One of the best suggestions Dr. Holmes offers is that the Department of Agriculture be allowed to continue its good work of encouraging Central and South America to develop a large rubber industry and castor bean industry, and to produce things for which we now travel halfway around the globe.

H. B. N.

Putting Some Kinks in the Rays



Good-By, Huskers—Come Back!

The farmers are as willing as anyone else to give up anything necessary to win the war, but the average city reader will doubtless be surprised at the deprivation that they feel most. The State and county fairs, someone will say. True, farmers will miss them, but they will miss them as a hardware merchant misses the State convention of hardware dealers. Except for the dreary carnival shows, attended mostly by town people with a sprinkling of frisky, devil-may-care young fellows from the farms, the fairs were business enterprises, wherein farmers could compare their own accomplishments with those of their fellows.

The real fun for the farmers in all corn-growing regions—and that includes the major agricultural sections of the United States—was in the corn-husking contests. They were the football games of the farm population. In a farm State, unless it contained a big city like Chicago or St. Louis, the State corn-husking contest regularly attracted more people than the most popular football game. In Iowa, for instance, the attendance ran forty to fifty thousand; in Kansas, twenty to thirty thousand. Including the county contests, in which the contestants for State honors were selected, the total attendance in either State was easily a hundred thousand. The records of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Nebraska, are comparable.

From early days in New England, competitions in corn-husking have been a popular farm sport. Puritan sentiment, which frowned upon profitless games of skill or chance, embraced corn-husking as an enterprise worthy of any young man's ambition. In most cases, however, the glory of winning plus the smile of the district belle, with maybe a pair of woolen mittens knitted by her capable hands, was the sole reward.

Not until 1922 was competition in corn-husking organized with rules, prizes, publicity directors, and all the paraphernalia of American national organization. In that year Henry A. Wallace, then editor of *Wallace's Farmer*, now Vice-President of the United States, inaugurated a Statewide contest in Iowa. A corn breeder himself, he long had maintained that corn-husking required as much strength and skill as football or any other athletic sport. The first year fewer than twenty spectators watched the contest. Next year a thousand people attended the State meet. Within ten years the interest of State farm papers in all corn-growing regions had been enlisted, and local, district, and State contests were held annually, leading finally to the national contest. The prize in a State contest was usually a loving cup plus $100; in the national contest it was the same.

The contests were invariably held on a big farm with plenty of corn, still on the stalks in the rows, to shuck. Each contestant was assigned a double row, down which he went accompanied by a horse-drawn wagon. With practiced technique he grabbed the ears, stripped off the shucks, and threw the finished product into the wagon at the rate of forty to sixty ears a minute. The sound was like that of a slowly played xylophone.

The contest lasted eighty minutes, in which the best of the huskers netted around 1,500 pounds of corn. (The quantity, of course, varied with the corn itself, which in turn was affected by weather, variety, and other factors.)

Hundreds of spectators followed their favorite contestant. Many others, while the contest was going on, sat in their cars, drinking pop, and eating popcorn and hot dogs. Some spread picnic lunches on the grounds. Others rode the merry-go-round and the ferris wheel or patronized the other concessions that enterprising men had set up. Politicians circulated constantly, introducing themselves and making informal speeches whenever they could find a dozen listeners.

When the contest was ended and the corn was weighed in, the results were announced, to the accompaniment of loud cheers from the audience and much embarrassment on the part of the winner. Then the crowds started slowly homeward.

Corn-husking contests are out for the duration, and so the autumn of 1942 will have in it a strong element of nostalgia on the part of farmers in every corn-growing region. They are ready to fight, not only for freedom and democracy but to get their contests back.

NELSON ANTRIM CRAWFORD

Unlabored Musings

Poise

It matters not how strait the gate
How charged with punishment the scroll
I am the *master* of my fate:
I am the captain of my soul.

The thought expressed in these lines is surely very comforting and helpful. It seems to signify that sooner or later every man must learn that he is the captain of his own thinking and that it rests with him to direct his thoughts aright; otherwise, that inward poise, upon which depends man's capacity to face whatever confronts him, will certainly be lacking. Suppose that one has gone through life attributing all one's troubles to others and blaming either his own bad luck or the malevolence of his critics and rivals for every adverse circumstance. Such a person is blind to the fact that these so-called troubles take their color from his thinking, and that he can change that color if he chooses, simply by changing his thought. This is what is meant by saying that a man makes his own heaven and his own hell.

The fact is that blaming another for your misfortunes gets you nowhere, while the acceptance of full responsibility for your own thinking is the only logical and courageous way to face the present hour. The past is past and cannot be re-enacted; but the lesson of its failures, and the rewards of its moments of faithfulness, remain and provide a useful incentive to change one's thinking over from an irresponsible blaming of others, to an instant watchfulness, lest the same mistake shall again be made. Law governs all being, and just because the nature of law is unchanging, it can never be fickle and uncertain.

The original trumpet call of the Christian gospel, "Repent ye, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand," in less Elizabethan language would sound more like this today: "Hold hard there, change your irresponsible thinking! Law governs all thought, find this out and you find happiness." Here is promise of the dawn of poise in a man's thought. If he responds to this invitation to prove all things and hold fast to that which is good, he does not thereby become a coward, neither does he acquiesce in a false peace.

On the contrary, his recognition that "all's law and all's love" will give him *patience* and *courage* to wait for this fact to appear. His perception of the falsity of those things by which he was formerly deceived will give him *cool judgment* and *prudence*. The unerring code of divine justice will show him how to be both *just* and *merciful* himself. A newly-awakened realization of the unity of all things real will give him a new sense of the qualities of *affection* and *brotherhood*, while the dawn of the unreality of the world of sense enhances his *pure mindedness* and *honesty of purpose*. Laying off reliance on mere human will-power, he will gain a truer sense of humility than he has yet found possible and in place of his former despondency, he will find himself, for the most part, exceeding *cheerful*.

The sum of all these qualities, which we have placed in italics, added together, will be found in one word, poise.

CENTURION

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men.... To use books rightly—Ruskin.

Compromise Vs. Force

All constitutional governments, of whatever class they may be, take the sense of the community by its parts,—each through its appropriate organ; and regard the sense of all its parts, as the sense of the whole. They all rest on the right of suffrage, and the responsibility of rulers, directly or indirectly. On the contrary, all absolute governments, of whatever form, concentrate power in one uncontrolled and irresponsible individual or body, whose will is regarded as the sense of the community. And, hence, the great and broad distinction between governments is,—not that of the one, the few, or the many,—but of the constitutional and the absolute.

From this there results another distinction, which, although secondary in its character, very strongly marks the difference between these forms of government. I refer to their respective conservative principle;—that is, the principle by which they are upheld and preserved. This principle, in constitutional governments, is *compromise*;—and in absolute governments, is *force*. . . .—"A Disquisition on Government" by JOHN C. CALHOUN.

The Wide Horizon

Tariff Barriers to Peace

By Dr. Henry C. Simons

Assistant Professor of Economics, University of Chicago

The greatest specific barrier to durable peace is the American tariff and the lesser barriers elsewhere which our bold leadership would suffice to reduce drastically or to eliminate.

I need hardly observe that piecemeal attack on our present duties or mere continuance of the Hull treaties will be utterly inadequate. The tariff structure must be leveled as a whole.

If we start the log-rolling procedure by dealing with duties one at a time, we shall end up, as usual, with higher rates all around. The only feasible concession to gradualism would be, say, an initial over-all reduction of 75 per cent, with promise of rapid further reduction afterwards. But even this concession is dangerous.

American economic policy will largely determine the significant future of the world.

If we do commit the Western world to increasing concentrations of power, within nations and among regional blocs, history will show little return on our prodigious investment in the war.

* * *

The central question is whether America chooses to be of the world economically or to sustain its economic isolation. If we had no tariff system, if we had no elaborate structure of Federal economic control which depends for its existence upon being operated behind a high tariff, if our government had not fostered labor and other monopolies and producer pressure-groups generally, and had not become essentially an agency for their exercise of power—then we might easily assume responsibly the burden of world leadership which our national power imposes upon us.

Political and military isolation we cannot have in any case. Willingly or otherwise, we shall with our allies police the world and enforce indefinitely such peace as we and they enjoy.

Horror of still another war may make us resolute and diligent in this task. But, with all our power, it will be an impossible task unless we create the kind of world which calls only for a minimal exercise of power and permits its beneficent exercise on behalf of freedom and economic progress everywhere.

For the world, as for our own nation, the possibility of minimizing the task of government lies in maximizing reliance on competitive controls and free-market arrangements. But such controls cannot operate effectively on a world scale unless we utilize them also at home, and unless we permit them to work fully upon us from the outside.

If we did plunge resolutely in this direction, we might find the task of policing the world not only feasible and easy but rewarding as well.

It should be clearly understood that such action would cost us far less than nothing in the long view. It is only special interests that gain by our import restrictions. The common interest is all on the other side.

* * *

One main argument for governmental recentralization at home is that diminution of Federal powers is the only feasible protection against their abuse on behalf of special producer interests and organized, vote-delivering producer minorities. If we are to be of the world economically, however, the necessary steps must be taken against the opposition of these entrenched minorities.

Their tariff privileges must be wiped out. Moreover, an enormous structure of internal barriers to trade—notably those of labor groups and patent pools—must be swept away to permit the wholesale transfer of resources which free trade will necessitate, if we are to reap its benefits or even avoid unemployment during our adjustment to it.

Many industries and occupations must share with foreigners the domestic markets now reserved to domestic sellers. Many others must let down their bars to permit influx of labor and investment from these areas adversely affected by freer importation.

However, there was never, and will never again be, such a chance for reorganizing our economy as the war's end will offer. Cessation of war production will require in any case wholesale reallocation of labor and investment. To organize as part of a world economy will be little more difficult or painful than to reorganize for economic isolation and recurrent war.

It is useful to recognize that free trade is a meaningless conception where collectivism or totalitarianism is present. Barter trade is the antithesis of free exchange, involving a kind of pure collective bargaining which is hardly distinguished from war—a contest for power whose end is the subjugation of the weaker parties.

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